

# Duarte raises furor

By Adriana Dechi and Scott Wiggins

Two SF State students were arrested Sunday for their outbursts at a luncheon honoring President Jose Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador at the Jack Tar Hotel.

They were charged with disturbing the peace.

Mary, a student who asked that her real name not be used, is a member of Students Against U.S. Intervention in El Salvador.

She said she saw an ad in El Tiempo Latino, a San Francisco Spanish-language newspaper, about the Duarte luncheon.

"I was outraged. I wanted to express my legitimate concern and outrage at the

fact that here a murderer was welcomed to the city and wine and dine," she said.

"The purpose was not to do anything violent, but to call attention to the fact that he was a liar, and embarrass him publicly."

Inside the banquet room, she and another student took a table near the exit, surrounded by elderly Salvadorans. Duarte was 10 minutes into his speech when the two, signaling each other with a slight touch of the hand, jumped up simultaneously and began yelling, "Assassin!"

Immediately, the crowd of Duarte supporters sprang from their chairs and began chanting "Comunista! Comunista!" As soon as the roar went up, television crews filming the luncheon

pointed the lights and cameras in the students' direction.

Mary said she was extremely nervous, and when she started yelling, she shut her eyes and kept screaming, "Assassinator of the people! Long live Farabundo Marti for the National Liberation!" FMLN is one of the Salvadoran anti-Duarte groups.

"First I felt terror, then I was petrified, but I knew I had to do it," she said.

She kept thinking about a story one Salvadoran refugee had told her about a woman whose daughter had been decapitated by junta troops. Mary said the woman described how the girl's body had been dismembered and rearranged in dehumanizing ways. Thinking of this,

See DUARTE, page 3.

See Centerfold

What's on this ape's mind???



## San Francisco State

## PHOENIX

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### INSIDE

LIKE DASHIELL HAMMETT characters, Muni's underground cops move through The City's transit system in search of the Commuting Criminal. They may dress like tourists, but they sure ain't from Des Moines.

LOCALMOTION . . . See page 2.

WHEN JOSE DUARTE PAID A visit to town last weekend, thousands turned out to meet him at his hotel. Some met the police tac squad instead.

INSIGHT . . . See page 3.

MILES DAVIS BLEW INTO the Bay Area Saturday after a six-year absence. And while the new strain of touring may have taken its toll on the strength of his music, it hasn't touched his sensitivity.

ARTS . . . See page 11.

COACH JACK HYDE CALLS a "glass wall in front of the goal" — and esoteric effort to explain the Gator soccer team's troubles.

SPORTS . . . See page 12.

DURING A TEN-DAY EXPERIMENT that would have made Zonker proud, our fearless, albeit pale, reporter has sought the ultimate San Francisco tan. For his burning expose . . . flip this paper over.

BACKWORDS . . . See page 14.



Phoenix photo/Tom Levy

Taking a giant step for Vetkind, ex-Green Beret Luke Morlan and three other vets jumped with Vern Brewer as part of "Sunset Orange," Brewer's nationwide aerial struggle for Agent Orange victims.

# Vets take fight to the skies

By Jules Crittenden

The Cessna was a dot at 10,500 feet. Five dots appeared behind it and as they fell and became larger, they came together to form a circle. Then they drifted apart, like the dust the strong wind was lifting through the air.

The parachutes blossomed one by one, and the Vietnam veterans drifted slowly to Earth.

Vern Brewer, joined by other vets along the way, has been jumping his way across the United States since July 15, to draw attention to the plight of veterans who were exposed to Agent Orange, and to draw the veterans together to lobby for government recognition.

On the ground prior to last Saturday's jump in Antioch, the 24th since he left New York, Brewer met with the Phoenix.

On his left arm is a tattoo dating from his Vietnam days, when he was a paratrooper with the crack 173rd Airborne Brigade. It depicts a winged parachute, with the word "paratroop"

below, and a skull that wears the parachute like a cap.

Vietnam left other marks on Brewer, he says, although the Veterans Administration and Dow Chemicals say otherwise. His torso, shoulders and arms are covered with a blotchy rash, which he believes is chloracne, a symptom of exposure to Agent Orange, the defoliant widely used by the U.S. forces in Vietnam to remove the Viet Cong's theater of operations — the jungle.

"I've never been exposed, according to VA," Brewer said, although he remembers fighting in defoliated areas.

The federal government lent credence to his claim last week when it released information of random dumpings of Agent Orange.

The purpose of his trip, Brewer says, is to gather support for two congressional bills, S-1534 and S-1535. The bills will provide funds to train personnel to test and treat Agent Orange victims, and give some sort of compensation to these veterans.

"This is a result of the war as much as this," he said, pointing to his rash and

then at a shrapnel wound on his left hand that earned him a purple heart.

Brewer also suffers from severe headaches. And in 1976 his son was born with low calcium levels in his bones, a condition that required him to wear leg braces to bed for the first three years of his life.

Brewer is angry.

"I don't even get lip service from the VA," he said. Of his 7 percent disability, awarded to him for a punji stick wound, he says, "That's not even a thank you. That's an insult."

He has received support from roadside acquaintances and financial assistance from some, like Dudley Perkins of the Harley-Davidson store in San Francisco, who donated \$500 toward repairs on "Bear," Brewer's road-worn motorcycle.

But the problem, he says, is in Washington, D.C.

"When you've got a toilet all backed up like that," he said, "you either stay away from in, or clean it." After years of staying away from it, Congress, he says, has a lot of cleaning to do.

Brewer, now 31, enlisted at age 17. "Raised on Sgt. Rock," he volunteered for Vietnam and combat duty.

"It was like 'Lord of the Flies,'" Brewer said of his war experience. "We were a bunch of 18-year-olds with weapons. We had everything to play with — baseball frags (hand grenades), phosphorous frags — it does very strange things to 18-year-olds."

Brewer described how upon returning from Vietnam, he gave his mother a jewelry box containing the ear of a Viet Cong soldier he had killed. "That's how warped I was," Brewer said.

Brewer, who spent time in prison for possession of marijuana and has been divorced, says he has run right down the track that many Vietnam veterans have run.

"I've got a pretty good handle on my situation," said Brewer, who is now 23 units away from a psychology degree and planning to go to law school. "But I've talked to junkies and smack freaks that are Vietnam vets, and they just

See VET, page 4.

# Watt foes set for round 2

By Ralph Vonder Haar

A month after Secretary of the Interior James Watt's defeat on off-shore oil and gas Lease Sale 53, he's pushing for an even larger lease sale in Central and Northern California.

And local and state legislators are ready for another fight.

Rep. John Burton, D-Calif., has scheduled an Oct. 9 hearing to discuss Lease Sale 73, which environmentalists charge would endanger Pt. Reyes-Farallon Island Marine Sanctuary and Big Sur.

The hearing will give people an opportunity before Congress to put pressure on Watt, Burton's press secretary, Loretta Robinson, said.

Conducted by the Oversight and Investigation subcommittee of the House Interior Committee, the hearings will be chaired by Rep. Edward Markey, D-Mass.

Lease Sale 73 extends from Point Conception near Santa Barbara to the Oregon border, and includes the same basins that were in Lease Sale 53. Environmentalists see the sale, scheduled for January 1983, as round two against Watt, in the fight to protect California's coastline.

In related legislation, the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee votes today on a controversial "resolution of disapproval" — House Concurrent Resolution 166 — in Washington, that will have important implications to Lease Sale 73.

The resolution, sponsored by

representatives Gerry Studds, D-Mass., and Joel Pritchard, R. Wash., would restore more power to the states in decisions regarding off-shore oil drilling.

Resolution 166 would block a recent regulation, backed by Watt, which removes a 1972 mandate that federal action affecting coastlines must meet states' "consistency review."

Previously, as stated in the Coastal Zone Management Act, states could veto federal action which "directly affects" the coastline unless it met "to the maximum extent practical," each state's coastal management plan.

The Commerce Department, under pressure from Watt, recently changed the language in the act to read "direct measurable physical affect." This means the law would give states veto power only after exploratory drilling leases were sold to oil companies.

Watt maintains the states would still have time to contest the drilling after the leases have been sold, but state legislators say Congress gave them an important right nine years ago to participate in the planning and decision-making from the start. They also fear that oil companies, after spending millions of dollars on leases, won't stop the oil drilling at that point.

Tom Kitsos, a staff member of the House fisheries subcommittee, said the resolution of disapproval is going to be a close vote, and he doesn't know if it will pass.

The Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Robin West, testified against the

See OIL, page 8.

# Pijan's attorney criticizes SUGB

By Michael B. Miller and Richard Brucker

Dorothy Pijan will demand that the Student Union Governing Board reinstate her as managing director of the Student Union, Ephraim Margolin, lawyer for Pijan, said Wednesday.

As of Wednesday night, members of the governing board had not received any notice from Pijan or Margolin.

On Sept. 23, the governing board made a controversial and sudden move to dismiss Pijan. All seven members of the majority were students, and questions have been raised as to the motives of the board and to the legality of the action.

"I am curious where the leaders in the Union got their training in labor rela-

tions," said Margolin. "I suspect it was in Argentina."

"In this country we do not fire employees without a notice of charges without the opportunity to present their views to the board, and without a fair hearing," Margolin continued. "We certainly do not do it in the middle of a two-year contract, and I think it is unfortunate that the board did not consult a lawyer before they came out with this action."

Margolin is a trial lawyer and said he was past general counsel of the American Civil Liberties Union in Northern California. He also has argued cases in the California Supreme Court and is a professor of law at Hastings College, he said. He has also represented

See PIJAN, page 4.

# Anti-monopolist may soon pass Go

By Maureen McGee

On the Monopoly game board one of the corner squares pictures a man behind bars and reads "go to jail." On the board game of Anti-Monopoly, invented by Ralph Anspach, a SF State economics professor, the square says "go to court."

Spending time in court and money on lawyers is the game Anspach has been playing since his invention of Anti-Monopoly in 1971.

But after a court decision last week, Anspach is looking forward to seeing his games, Anti-Monopoly and the completely different Anti-Monopoly II, back on the market in three weeks.

Anspach, a Berkeley resident and SF State professor since 1961, invented Anti-Monopoly in about three

months with the encouragement of his economics students and the help of his wife and two sons.

Parker Brothers sued Anspach soon after his game came out in 1973 claiming trademark infringement because the names are similar.

Twice, once in 1977 and again in May 1981, the U.S. District Judge Spencer Williams ruled against Anspach and said the Anti-Monopoly game had created a "strong likelihood of confusion in the public mind."

The first injunction was reversed in 1979 by the U.S. Court of Appeals so that it could determine whether consumers associated the Monopoly trademark with the product or the producer.

A survey that Anspach said is now being used as evidence shows that 65

percent of the people questioned bought the Monopoly game because they wanted to play Monopoly and 32 percent said they bought it because it was produced by Parker Brothers.

On Anspach's second appeal, which is still pending, the court lifted an injunction that was issued in May 1981.

The stay on the injunction allows Anspach to sell his games but also requires him to put up a \$100,000 surety bond to assure the court, according to Anspach, that he will pay damages if he loses the appeal.

But, "There is a strong showing," said Anspach, "that we are likely to win this appeal."

Anspach strongly believes that the U.S. Court of Appeals will decide that the name "Monopoly" is the game name and not the producers of

the game.

With a game board, playing pieces and cards similar to the classic look of Monopoly, the Anti-Monopoly games turn monopolies into competitors and ends when one person goes bankrupt.

Anspach said he is against monopolies because they limit competition.

Parker Brothers, said Anspach, is unjustly trying to monopolize the name "Monopoly."

In Anti-Monopoly the monopolists are the "bad guys" and the capitalists are the "good guys" and in Anti-Monopoly II only the monopolists go to jail, said Anspach.

"I wanted it to be a family game that educates and makes money."

See ANTI, page 6.



Phoenix photo/Dominique Nicolas



# This Week

today, oct. 1

Holly Tanen, traditional folk musician will sing and play dulcimer, and with her, David Burbas, singer/songwriter, will also perform, in the Student Union Depot from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The film, "9 to 5," will be showing today and tomorrow in the Barbary Coast of the Student Union at 4 p.m. and 7 p.m. Admission is \$1.50 for students and \$2.00 general.

saturday, oct. 3

Join the woodwind revolution — Suzuki method workshop for flute, oboe and recorder, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. in the Creative Arts Building, room 224. Donation of \$10 is requested for students and/or family. Contact Susan at 564-8746 for more information.

monday, oct. 5

Pianist William Corbett-Jones will perform in recital at 8 p.m. in Knuth Hall of the Creative Arts Building. The performance will include works from Beethoven, Franck and Chopin. Tickets are \$3.50 general admission and \$1.75 for students and senior citizens, on sale at the Creative Arts Box Office.

tuesday, oct. 6

The film, "Star Trek," will be showing at 5 p.m. and 7 p.m., in the Student Union Depot. Admission is free.

wednesday, oct. 7

Disabled Student Services is having an open house to celebrate its sixth anniversary from noon to 4 p.m. in room 35 in the basement of the library. Refreshments will be served.

A representative from the Arabian American Oil Company will be visiting today to familiarize Saudi Arabian students with the oil industry in Saudi Arabia and to discuss career opportunities. A presentation will be given at 3 p.m. in the University Club. Refreshments will be served.

## Parking decal thief arrested

By Lynn Foster

Amid rampant thefts of SF State parking decals, a student was arrested Thursday and charged with stealing a decal from a car on campus.

Pacita Heard, a 19-year-old SF State student, and Justino Serrano, a 23-year-old Daly City resident, were arrested while kneeling behind a parked car, allegedly peeling a decal off the bumper, a Department of Public Safety spokesman said.

Charged with petty theft, both will be arraigned in Municipal Court on Oct. 8. If convicted, they could receive a maximum of six months in jail or a \$500 fine. Heard may also face student disciplinary action.

Bennett said reports of stolen decals continue to come in daily, adding the department has received approximately 23 reports in the last two weeks.

"People are clamoring for parking spaces around here and it's a serious problem," he said.

Although the numbers of stolen stickers are given to parking control officers and campus police, only four people, three of them students, have been caught since July.

The decals, which cost \$22.50 for the semester or \$60 for the year, are issued only to faculty, staff and dorm students. The decals allow the owner to park in one of the 11 designated parking lots on campus.

Although thefts occur every semester, Bennett said his department will begin increasing its patrol for stolen stickers.

"If I go out and find a car that has a stolen permit on it, I'll impound that car at the owner's expense as evidence used in a crime," he said.

In addition to being stolen, the decals are also being photographed and reproduced. But Bennett said his officers are trained to spot phony stickers.

The 4,300 decals ordered each year for approximately \$1,500 come from Borden Decal Co. of San Francisco.

Cathy Money, campus parking coordinator, said that because Fasson adhesive is used, the stickers can be peeled off.

"There are other companies," she said, "that make them so they flake off. So if someone were to try and steal it, it would disintegrate in their hands."

Money said she will consider this when ordering the decals for next year.

But Scott Saul of Borden Decal Co. said the thefts are not the fault of the glue.

"(The decals) would only come off if people hadn't cleaned their bumper properly before putting them on," he said. Dirt accumulated on a bumper while driving prevents the decal from adhering adequately.

## Holloway Ave. parking limited

Parking along Holloway Avenue is restricted on Wednesdays from 6 to 7 a.m. for street sweeping.

Warnings are normally issued for 30 days after new parking restrictions are posted, said Lt. Richard Van Slyke of the SF State Public Safety department.

The signs were posted in late August, he said.

Parking within Park Merced is also restricted at various posted times.

Tickets for parking within the restricted times carry a \$10 minimum fine.

## LOCAL MOTION

NEWS & TIPS FOR SFSU COMMUTERS

## Muni crime decreases

By Lynn Foster

According to the crime statistics, Muni riders can now loosen their tight grips on purses and wallets, ease their worries about backseat troublemakers and relax just a little.

Reported assaults and robberies on passengers have decreased 28.3 percent since this time last year. Now an average of 2.5 serious incidents occur a day compared to the 3.6 average daily incidents that took place a year ago.

Citing specific reasons for the decline is difficult. But a spokesman for the San Francisco Police Department said the department's June 1 takeover of the bus patrolling job had a major effect.

"At first, the number of arrests went way up once we got regular police in there," Sgt. Mike Pera said Friday. "But arrests tapered off because the word got out that we were there."

At one time, 60 to 120 uniformed CETA workers patrolled the buses. But after a cutback in CETA funds, fewer workers were available for the job.

In addition, the early summer shooting of a bus driver increased public concern over the safety on Muni buses. Eventually, the Muni detail was turned over to the police department.

Unlike the previous CETA workers, the 50 patrol officers and six sergeants assigned to the transit beat work undercover and carry guns.

At their stark Turk Street headquarters, many of these men with day-old beards, ragged haircuts, faded jeans and old T-shirts, would look at home standing on any Tenderloin street corner.

Instead, they spend their time riding up to 15 different buses a day, concentrating mainly on the 22-Fillmore, 15-Third, 14-Mission, 12-Ocean and 9-Richland lines.

Out of the 681 citations and arrests in August, more than one-third were on these five bus routes. Ten citations for minor infractions were given on the 72, 28 and M lines — the major routes taken to SF State.

According to Sgt. Bob Belous, supervisor of Muni Transit Squad 1, Fridays are usually the worst days to ride buses.

"People are more prone to goof off," he said, and groups of teen-

agers are out to have fun.

If a crowd of rowdy adolescents gets on a bus, Belous said, passengers should stay on the bus, ignore them and watch their possessions.

"But if you're at a bus stop," he said, "don't get on with them, just wait for the next bus. It's 10 minutes out of your life. Why subject yourself to insults or getting spit on?"

But he quickly adds that teen-agers are not the only problem.

"The age (of offenders) runs the gamut," Belous said.

The hardest people to catch are pickpockets, he said. In August, 42 Muni riders lost something to pickpockets. Only three people were arrested for the crime.

Pickpockets generally travel in pairs, carry something to conceal their hand movements, like a large coat, and prey on tourists.

"They almost have a sixth sense about police being on the bus," Belous said.

Recently, three officers on Muni dressed themselves as tourists, with the white belts, the cameras and airline tickets, he said. Riding the cable cars, they nabbed a pickpocket in action, a rare arrest.

On the buses, pickpockets are often near the front, where elderly women with purses usually sit.

That is why, one day last week, Officer Walter Chan sat in the third row of a 22-Fillmore bus. His two partners, Doug Kidd and Donald Clyburn, were casually slouched in seats opposite each other in the back.

"It's like hunting or fishing," Chan said of his \$22,000-a-year undercover job. "Everyone has their own little tricks."

Kidd and Clyburn, partners for most of the five years they've been policemen, usually act like strangers on duty.

"We have to be discreet," Clyburn said. "People out here know we always work in twos."

But sitting 10 rows apart on an empty 15-Third bus, or standing back to back clutching the handrails on a crowded 14-Mission, they keep a close eye on each other, watching for any sign of trouble.

A man sits down next to Clyburn with an unlit cigarette in his mouth and matches in his hand. He clearly wants to light it, and Clyburn is ready to catch him in the illegal act.

But the man stands up after two

stops, makes his way to the door, lights the cigarette and, with a quick push of the door handle, hops down to the curb.

Clyburn lets him go. Usually, with minor infractions like smoking or playing a radio on the bus, an officer will follow the culprit off onto the street and give him a citation.

In a more serious incident, like a theft or an assault, the undercover agents will quickly produce their badges and alert the driver to stop the bus.

"When we make arrests," Chan said, "I try to play it up a little bit to let people know that there are police on these buses."

The officers agree that the Muni beat is slower-paced than most other police duties. However, the regular hours kept by these Muni patrollers is an attractive aspect of the job.

Lt. Donald Goad, who is in charge of the Muni division, said all 50 officers volunteered for the patrol and 25 more are on the waiting list.

But because of the apparent drop in crime occurring on the buses, the division will not be expanded.

## Metro signs tested soon

By James M. Uomini

Testing of Muni Metro's destination signs should begin within a month.

The signs will announce train arrivals and carry messages and advertisements just as BART does, said Merrill R. Cohn, senior civil engineer for the city's Utilities Engineering Bureau.

An advertising agency will be awarded a contract to sell ad space for the system. Muni will receive a percentage of the income.

Muni now earns roughly \$600,000 a year system-wide from ads, said Jim Smith of the Muni Finance Department.

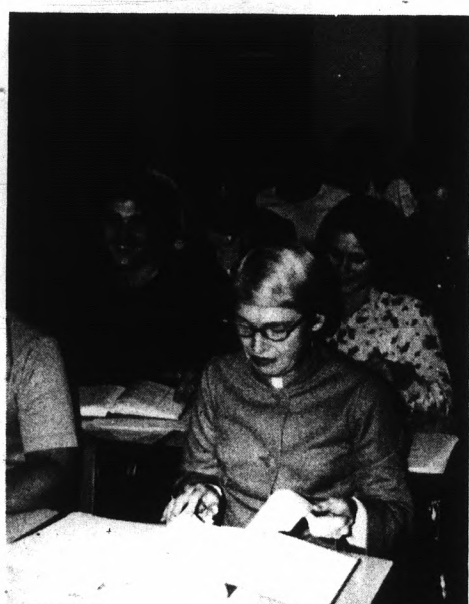
The contractor has nearly finished installing the system and must now propose a 200-hour-test program, said Cohn. After the plan is approved, the test could be conducted at an accelerated pace and be completed within 10 days. But a firm date for regular service has not been set, Cohn said.

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# Refugees ponder returning home

By Adriana Dechi

"I'm thinking of risking it and going back to see my family," said Juan (not his real name). Juan is one of the estimated 50,000 political refugees who have fled El Salvador and taken refuge in San Francisco.

His companions remind him of the reports they've received of refugees who have returned and been shot by junta troops.

In the room at Casa El Salvador, a San Francisco based anti-Duarte organization, Juan was seated in the corner of the room collecting newspaper clips on El Salvador.

"I haven't received a letter from my wife in over a month. I'm worried," he said. "She should have written by now."

He describes how he left his six children, his wife and mother in El Salvador.

Juan says he came here by way of Mexico, over mountain ranges that separate El Salvador from Guatemala and lead to Mexico.

In Mexico many refugees make contact with smuggling groups who for a fee will sneak refugees across the border into the United States.

Juan will not say where, but he has a job in the Bay Area.

Juan once campaigned for Duarte in the 1972 elections. After winning election on the Christian Democratic slate, Duarte was exiled by the junta and fled to Venezuela. After he became president in December 1980, Duarte changed, Juan said.

"He was not the same man. He was not of the people anymore." Now, Juan says, Duarte is a member of the elite.

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"You have to put every situation in

its perspective," said Alejandro, a 19-year-old refugee of El Salvador.

"When the trouble in Nicaragua began, President Reagan was not in power," he said. Jimmy Carter's policies were not as hard-line and meddlesome as Reagan's are.

Alejandro worked for the Salvadoran government in its education department and was a sociology major in one of El Salvador's universities.

Alejandro flew to the United States a month and a half ago.

"Things were getting hot in El Salvador. I was involved in a few demonstrations and decided to leave for a while," he said.

He wears gold-rimmed glasses which contrast sharply with his stark black hair and dark complexion. As he peers out of those glasses, he speaks of his family and how much he misses them. He thinks of returning soon.

Casa El Salvador reports there are as many as 200,000 refugees in the United States.

Most Salvadorans are not given refugee status by the U.S. government, said Deputy District Director of Immigration, Arthur Shanks. The State Department ruled that unless it is proven in court that aliens, upon returning to their country, will be persecuted because of race, religion, or political beliefs, the U.S. government will not grant them refugee status.

Shanks says the State Department has determined that Salvadoran refugees will not be harmed if they return to their country. Shanks estimates 80 percent of the Salvadorans that have come to the United States are not political refugees but economic and social refugees.



Jose Duarte, president of El Salvador, appears before Saturday's press conference at the Jack Tar Hotel. The bilingual conference offered sessions for English and Spanish language media.

# Overreaction by police alleged

By Scott Wiggins

Repercussions from last Sunday's demonstration against the visit of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte to San Francisco are still being felt this week.

Many questions have been raised about police conduct during the dispersal of a crowd of demonstrators at the Jack Tar Hotel, estimated at some 5,000 people.

The San Francisco Board of Supervisors has drafted a letter to the chief of police, in which several questions are asked. The questions originated from Supervisor Nancy Walker.

Among them are:

• How many police were at the hotel?

• How many of the officers were on over-time pay rates?

• What type, if any, of coordination was discussed or achieved between San Francisco police and various federal agencies with regard to security and its cost?

• Why were the Moonies, who were at the hotel in support of the Duarte government, allowed to remain in one place, while the rest of the picketers were required to keep moving, in accordance with the legal requirements for conducting a picket?

• Why were there uniformed of-

ficers on the scene who were not wearing badges?

Rosalind Wolf, a spokeswoman for Supervisor Walker's office, said there is no specific time in which the Chief of Police must respond to the questions in the letter. She did say, however, that "the board could call a hearing and could subpoena the chief of police, or anyone else for that matter," but she added that "this is rarely done."

Eileen Purcell, of the Catholic Social Services, one of the groups that organized the demonstration, said, "We were outraged. We believe that a volatile and explosive situation could have been avoided. The police could have defused what was potentially a violent and antagonistic situation. Instead, on horseback and on foot they went into the crowd with sticks and batons. I personally view it as a provocation that was unnecessary. The crowd was peaceful and orderly for the most part."

Tom Ambrogio, Executive Secretary of the Social Justice Commission of the Archdiocese of San Francisco, was a participant in the demonstration. He said, "I fully intend to make sure that the mayor's office and the office of the chief of police understand our feeling that there was excessive force used by police, especially by the cavalry. We will find the most effective way to make our feelings known."

Ambrogio, also a member of the San Francisco Human Rights Commission, said he was not filing a formal protest with either the mayor or the chief of police at this time.

## Insight

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# ILWU keeps docks closed; stops arms to El Salvador

By Phil Reser

In a unique action by an American labor union, the San Francisco based International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union is moving into its ninth month of a military cargo boycott of El Salvador.

The boycott, which carries the support of the group's 12,000 longshoremen and 60,000 total members, came in the wake of continued reports of systematic executions of thousands of innocent people by the current U.S.-supported military government, along with kidnapping, torture and murder of opponents of the regime, including numerous church, peasant, and trade union leaders.

International ILWU President Jim Herman told Phoenix, "We have made a thorough investigation of the situation in El Salvador and find ourselves driven by such action as the only reasonable and humane alternative."

Herman said ILWU members are monitoring and will intercept any military cargo bound for El Salvador on the west coast. At least one "substantial shipment" of military goods at Pier 30-32 was taken off the dock immediately after the boycott went into effect and was hauled over to the Oakland Army base for storage.

This type of boycott action is not new to the ILWU who have used it at least twice before in their history. The first time was in 1937 against cargo shipments to Japan during its invasion of China. The second was in 1978 when the waterfront locals prompted an indefinite delay in the shipment of 22,000 pounds

of military cargo to the Chilean military government.

The 1978 action began when an alert member of ILWU Ship Clerks' Local 34 noticed 21 crates of Chile-bound bomb fins and accessories sitting at San Francisco Pier 30-32. The crates had been trucked in from the Sierra Army Depot in Hurlong, Calif., on the edge of the Nevada desert, and were to be shipped to the Chilean Air Force aboard the Prudential USS Seajet.

The shipment was in apparent violation of a 1976 Congressional embargo on arms sales to Chile.

The 1978 boycott was also in line with ILWU policy, adopted at their 1975 convention, calling for a boycott of Chilean cargo whenever possible.

ILWU explains their refusal to work cargo like that of Chile and the present situation with El Salvador as a traditional way to focus attention on U.S. arms sales to countries with brutal military dictatorships and their attempt to force the State Department to reexamine policies concerning countries violating human rights.

When the announcement of the Salvadoran boycott was made in December the longshoremen were supported at a press conference by a large group of Bay Area and regional religious leaders who expressed their appreciation for the ILWU's action.

During the months of the boycott, the international headquarters on Franklin Street has received hundreds of messages from churches, unions, community groups and individuals from all over the world. The supporters include: Amnesty International, the National

Council of Churches, the American Friends Service Committee, the Maryknoll order of the Catholic Church, as well as other religious orders, the International Association of Machinists and the International Woodworkers' Association, as well as many individual locals of a variety of unions, says Herman.

The union received a message from members of the Congressional Black Caucus which said, "Be assured that the selfless action taken by your union sends a message to Washington. We oppose the complicity of our government in the oppression of people struggling for freedom, dignity and human rights, and will continue our efforts to make ours a foreign policy that respects the fundamental freedom of peoples around the world." The wire was signed by Reps. Ronald V. Dellums, D-Calif., Shirley Chisholm, D-N.Y., Cardiss Collins, D-Ill., Walter Fauntroy, D-District of Columbia, and Mickey Leland, D-Texas.

Herman says, "As far as I know the cargo from the State Department is still getting through to El Salvador, but they're having to fly it out of the country. We haven't caught any recent shipments, we've got it cut off as far as west coast ports are concerned."

Although a couple of thousand Bay Area waterfront workers cannot singlehandedly change U.S. foreign policy they seem to be determined to have their voices heard by Washington. Herman adds, "If by our action we can stop one bullet, loaded by our hands, from killing one innocent citizen in El Salvador, we will be extremely pleased."

## Duarte

Continued from page 1.

she said, persuaded her to speak out.

After their outbursts, Mary said, "little old ladies were hitting us with their tiny fists and kicking and scratching us."

Immediately, four Secret Service men pulled the students from the angry mob.

"However, they weren't prepared for a situation like this. They kept asking each other, 'What do we do with them?'" she said. The two were finally detained in a small closet outside the banquet area.

Five minutes later, a woman lifted an FMLN flag yelling, "Long live a free and united El Salvador!" She and another woman were quickly taken away.

Like the rest of the 550 people attending the luncheon, the students had to pass through an elaborate security system of metal detectors and purse searches.

But Mary said the second group of protesters told her they parked their car in the hotel's garage and went directly to the banquet room through a back door.

The second set of protesters, who would not give their names, said they spoke up because they wanted to make a statement about injustices in El Salvador. One of these women was punched in the teeth by an elderly lady, and another suffered a back injury from the policeman who grabbed her, the student said.

Although the Secret Service men handled them gently, Mary said, the San Francisco policemen did not. After the third heckler made her debut and was corralled with the rest of the protesters, the police began getting tough.

"One of the girls who was not struggling was being held down near the window with her hand held tightly around her back. The girl wasn't struggling, and

the policeman said, 'Shut up, or I'll break your fucking neck.' The girl was in tears and in pain," Mary said.

A paddy wagon, waiting outside the Jack Tar driveway, took the five women to the police station on 6th and Bryant streets, where they were questioned, booked and released on their own recognizance.

The two students will appear in court Monday.

"It was all a big dream," Mary said. "I feel like when I wake up tomorrow, I won't believe it."

While Duarte was dining inside the hotel, an estimated 5,000 people were demonstrating outside, completely ringing the hotel.

A coalition of 50 groups participated in the demonstration, including the Catholic Social Services, Casa El Salvador and the Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador.

Eileen Purcell, a member of Catholic Social Services, said, "We are here to oppose a visit by what we believe to be a man directly responsible for the torture and murder of literally thousands of men, women and children. San Francisco has one of the largest Salvadoran communities in the United States. In addition, an estimated 200 refugees enter the city each week. The visit is an insult to Salvadoran-Americans, the refugees and to all United States citizens who believe in freedom, the democratic process and human rights."

The demonstration began peacefully with the protesters marching around the hotel, chanting anti-Duarte slogans and carrying placards denouncing Duarte and the ruling junta.

But alone among the anti-Duarte groups was a small contingent of "Moonies," members of the Unification Church, who were there in support of the Duarte government. The group of

about 50 consisted of members of the Collegiate Association for the Research of Principles (CARP), the church's campus branch.

The Moonies had taken a position directly next to the main entrance of the hotel, and unlike the other pickets, did not keep moving in accordance with city regulations regarding picketing.

By noon, the first skirmishes and water-throwing had begun between the Moonies and the anti-Duarte demonstrators. Shortly thereafter, police moved the Moonies to the other side of the hotel's driveway, but this only pushed them into another group of anti-Duarte people. Scuffling began almost immediately, and the police again moved in, this time using several officers on horseback and others with batons on foot.

At about 2 p.m., eggs and a few other objects were lobbed from the center dividing strip on Van Ness Avenue toward the Moonies in front of the hotel. At this point, the police crossed from the hotel to the divider and cleared it of demonstrators.

The demonstrators fled to the other side of Van Ness, but the police continued to clear the street. They cleared the Van Ness-Geary intersection, and the crowd moved west toward Franklin Street.

The police followed and forced the crowd to retreat, until the protestors finally assembled at the plaza of St. Mary's Cathedral on Gough Street.

The police did not follow the demonstrators into the church plaza, but eight officers of the tactical division stood on the plaza around the side of the cathedral from the crowd.

By 3 p.m., most of the crowd had dispersed. The police had also gone, and the only sign left of the demonstration was hundreds of leaflets scattered on Van Ness Avenue in front of the hotel.

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# Pijan dismissal leaves governing board divided

By Richard Brucker and Michael B. Miller

Last week's sudden decision by the Student Union Governing Board to dismiss Dorothy Pijan has shocked her staff and polarized the SUGB.

Pijan, managing director of the student union, was dismissed Sept. 23 by a 7-6 SUGB vote.

The seven members who voted for Pijan's dismissal were student representatives, whereas five out of the six who opposed were non-student members.

The only student member of the board who voted against Pijan's dismissal, Angela Gleason, food service chair of the SUGB, said, "We shouldn't have fired her the way we did. We (the student members) are not professionals. We shouldn't practice our governing techniques by firing a professional, without giving her more of a chance."

Student representative Janet Gomes, who voted for dismissal, said Pijan is not the type of managing director the Student Union needs.

"She comes from the school where she sets policy and does what she wants and not what the board wants, and that is not the way a corporation functions," said Gomes. "We sat down with her and stated specifically what the problems were and she took no steps to rectify them. Pijan was dismissed because she is not pro-student."

Dan Cornthwaite, acting managing director, sees it another way. "She (Pijan) is a strong leader. She has her own ideas of how to do things. She is not an evil person, and I do not think she had any malintent," he said.

Eddy Carranza, chair of the master plan for the Student Union and student representative, said, "If she had cooperated from the beginning, the problems with the master plan never would have happened."

Some of the problems with the Student Union master plans, said Carranza, are space allocations with the Franciscan Shops, and an architectural design for restructuring space within the union which never was carried through.

"The problems with the master plan are due to mismanagement on the part of Pijan," Carranza added.

Pijan has had two negative evaluations by the SUGB. The first evaluation in May cited eight points in which the board felt Pijan needed improvement, most of which involved her lack of communication with the SUGB and her lack of recognition of the SUGB's authority.

According to Gomes, Pijan had improved on at least three of the areas mentioned in the first evaluation. The second evaluation, which was completed last week, has not yet been made available to the public.

Craig Gower, manager of technical services and acting program director for the Student Union, is angry with the SUGB's decision.

"Dorothy was a marvelous person to work for," said Gower. "The union was on an upswing when the SUGB decided to dismiss her, and I wonder if the energy spent by the board in this battle against Pijan could be better spent serving the students."

The legal battle resulting from Pijan's dismissal is over the question of whether the SUGB has the authority to dismiss the Student Union managing director without approval of or input by the administration.

There are no clear guidelines for dismissing a managing director in the SUGB bylaws.

Other campuses in the California State University and Colleges system do have clear policies for dismissing Student Union managing directors.

San Diego State University has a 28-member student governing board that has the authority to hire and fire the Student Union managing director, according to Henry De Silva, Associated Students president at San Diego State.

Sonoma State University has a similar student governing board that also has hiring and firing power, and three years ago they dismissed a managing director.

Wayne Zimmerman, speaker for the AS and AS representative to the SUGB, defended the board's decision. "Pijan had a million ways of not cooperating with us," said Zimmerman. "There are new students on the board every year, and the managing director took advantage of the lack of continuity in order to manipulate us," Zimmerman said.

Pijan has remained steadfast in her decision not to speak with the press, but in a self-evaluation given to the SUGB on Sept. 14 she answered some of the charges made by members of the board.

"I am dedicated to a Student Union that serves the students of the university by providing facilities and services that meet student needs. Our responsibilities are great, and the only way we can meet them is by working together," said Pijan in the self-evaluation.

Pijan also said she has worked for and earned the respect of her staff. "I have worked consistently to develop an effective and efficient working relationship with the AS. If my efforts have not been totally successful, I am committed to working even harder."

Other members of the SUGB and the Student Union staff have stated they felt the dismissal of Pijan was more the result of a personality clash than an actual deficiency on Pijan's part, and in her self-evaluation Pijan echoed that sentiment.

"I sincerely regret that board members have allowed personal attitudes to take preference over building a union that truly serves," said Pijan in her report.

## Barney resigns

# Chief Jusice unqualified

By Michael B. Miller

Ed Barney, who resigned his position as Associated Students chief justice Sunday, has been unqualified to hold the office since May, and questions have arisen among the AS board of directors as to whether he was justified in collecting \$760 in grants during the past five months.

Barney, who has served as chief justice for three years, resigned during an informal meeting of the board. He said he received an incomplete in a four-unit political science class last semester and was left with only three units. University policy requires board members earn at least six and one-half units per semester.

In June, Barney collected a grant for \$460. The legislature had previously canceled the July and August grants for

the position of chief justice. However, in September, Barney collected another \$300, although he registered for only six units this semester.

"I decided before any check was done by the Student Life Services that I would automatically resign rather than go through that whole rigamarole," said Barney.

Student Life Services evaluates student government members twice a year. The first eligibility check is done during elections in March. The second is after the add/drop deadline, which this year is today.

"I had no idea that Ed was even thinking about resigning. It came as a shock to me, and apparently everyone else," said AS President Yvette Terrell.

AS Speaker Wayne Zimmerman said, "Had we known about the deficiencies, I think we would have prevented this."

Morally, I think he was out of line collecting the grant, especially in September."

Barney said he feels he was justified in collecting the grants. With regard to his incomplete class, he said, "I thought I could work on it over the summer, but unfortunately I didn't have the time."

As for signing up for only six units this semester, Barney said, "I wasn't sure if I was going to go for the seven units or not, until I decided Sunday."

Barney said it would have been too hard for him to work on his incomplete class this semester in addition to taking seven units.

Some board members, including Terrell and Zimmerman, said it was Barney's responsibility to say something about his deficiencies to the board.

Barney said he didn't feel it was necessary.

## CSUC to be called CSU

A law changing the name of The California State University and Colleges system to The California State University was signed last week by Governor Brown.

While changing the name of the statewide 19-campus system, the law provides that individual campuses will be called universities instead of colleges only if the school has met state standards.

The name change will go into effect on Jan. 1.

## Pijan

Continued from page 1.

San Francisco Supervisor Richard Hongisto when Hongisto was San Francisco County sheriff, and also represented Paul Halvonik, the former state court of appeals judge who was arrested for possession of marijuana.

"As far as I know, in her particular field," said Margolin, "she (Pijan) is the highest ranked in the United States and the most accomplished."

"I think that the president ought to look carefully at what happened, but I

will not presume to tell the president, the students and the faculty how the situation ought to be remedied. Nor will I say what should be done so that this kind of murder of reputation is never permitted to occur again."

"The whole reputation of the college is at stake. Would you want to work for a university that savages its own personnel?"

Margolin also accused the board of converting the negative evaluations of Pijan into a public firing, which he said is "cutting below the belt."

## Vet

Continued from page 1.

can't handle it."

Brewer is bitter about a public and a government that will not recognize the sacrifices he and others made.

The Vietnam monument, soon to be built in Washington, offers Brewer little consolation.

"It's the biggest crock," he said, "that we have to go out and say 'please will you donate a dollar so we can build this monument for ourselves.' I don't think any veteran with any self-respect wants a monument like that."

To make his point, Brewer plans to wind up his trip by parachuting over the Washington monument, "the biggest

phallic symbol in America," as he put it.

Brewer hopes that in addition to helping vets who were exposed to Agent Orange, his trip, which he calls "Sunset Orange," will mark the sunset of his own personal trauma, more than a decade after leaving Vietnam.

"We gave it all we had," he said. "I'm tired of carrying other people's guilt. To me, this trip is a vindication."

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## Toxic waste: A present danger

By Ken Maryanski

In the continuing battle against what he calls "the No. 1 environmental issue of the decade," Gov. Brown signed a bill last week creating a "superfund" for toxic waste cleanup by taxing industrial polluters.

Brown's desire to sweep up the chemical mess left by industry on the state's waterways, roads and forests is indeed commendable. But his slap-on-the-wrist tax will do little to potty train companies who continue to produce, spill and dump millions of tons of hazardous chemicals each year with no regard for the public's health.

The Environmental Protection Agency says that some 38,000 chemical substances believed to have toxic effects are used in this country. Just six industrial chemicals alone — asbestos, nickel oxides, arsenic, benzene, chromium and petroleum — will be responsible for 40 percent of all cancer deaths in the next 30 years, according to a Department of Health, Education and Welfare report.

The EPA also estimates that 57 millions of tons of toxic waste, or nearly 500 pounds per American, are produced each year by some 750,000 chemical companies, factories, utilities and other industries. It says that 90 percent of that waste is disposed of by "environmentally unsound methods," which is a nice way of describing the shoddy storage and deliberate dumping of wastes by companies out to save a buck.

It is bad enough that places like Love Canal, where whole neighborhoods situated near toxic dumps had to be abandoned last year, fall prey to corporate greed. Now U.S. industry has resorted to exporting its wastes, as evidenced by the discovery of barrels of PCB-laden oil dumped in a remote Mexican village by three U.S. chemical companies.

Unfortunately, greed and irresponsibility are not the monopoly of the private sector. More and more public institutions, agencies and utilities are getting in on the act.

Consider these recent incidents involving PCB, a highly toxic substance suspected of causing cancer:

- For six months, leaky electrical transformers containing more than 800 gallons of PCB sat on a charred section of Pier 70 in San Francisco. Port officials were more concerned with the liability in transporting the PCB than with the possibility it might fall into the bay.

- More than 40 students walked barefooted through puddles of almost pure PCB that leaked for six weeks from a light fixture at California Polytechnic State University. One student said, "We got the runaround everywhere we went."

- A PG&E pipeline sprayed natural gas containing PCB over four blocks of

San Francisco's financial center. PG&E admitted the presence of PCB only when told by the state of its plans to run independent tests. Then the company sent out checks to those who claimed their clothes were damaged, but told them that by signing the checks they would "relinquish any further claim of personal injury."

One wonders why PG&E resorted to such an underhanded tactic considering that all liability costs will no doubt be passed on to consumers.

Of course, the utility stressed that the low levels of PCB posed "no apparent health danger." Similar phrases, such as "no known danger at this time" or "no imminent harm to the general public" are favorite devices used by company spokesmen to play down chemical risks before a public unfamiliar with the properties of carcinogens.

There may not be any immediate harm from being sprayed with PCB, but cancers can take decades to develop. And the National Academy of Sciences says that the government's idea of a "safe" level of exposure to a carcinogen "is of dubious merit." A federal court ruled in October, 1980 that any detectable amount of PCB is environmentally hazardous.

What the courts and legislators can do to decrease environmental hazards is also unclear.

Stricter rules on the transporting of toxic wastes, more and better-designed dump sites, more cooperation between regulatory agencies like the EPA and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and superfunds such as Brown's are all steps in the right direction.

But considering past corporate success in manipulating government to its own ends, this after-the-fact approach is not enough.

Environmentalist Barry Commoner believes that scaling down the \$146 billion-a-year U.S. chemical industry is the answer.

"If we prevented the damage before it happened, rather than create huge, expensive bureaucracies whose thankless and near impossible task is to try to put the genie of pollution back in the bottle, then we could actually reduce government bureaucracy," he said.

Commoner would not only have to fight corporate greed to achieve that, but would also have to re-educate the 75 percent of Americans who, according to a recent Newsweek poll, believe that strong economic growth and high environmental standards can go hand in hand.

Apparently, Americans still don't realize that when the economy grows, the environment suffers.

We can sit in our easy chairs and accuse the environmentalists of crying "wolf," but we dare not forget that even in the fairy tale, the wolf really did come.

## Opinion



## El Salvador — Life or death?

By Tamara Lichtenstein

"These goddamned students, always knocking the government — they're never satisfied," he said. "I'm going to kill you, son of a bitch. You can bet your ass that you won't get out of here alive."

And with that, he loosed a tremendous kick at the eye and cheekbone of the defenseless young man, who hand-cuffed at the ankle and kneeling, received this savage impact with no chance of protecting himself or avoiding it. He rolled on the floor nearly unconscious and the furious guard lashed into a kicking frenzy, intending to finish him off. The sentinel intervened, forcefully disengaging the brute, who then strode away swearing curses and threats.

"I'll be back tonight and don't expect me to leave you alive, you son of a bitch student."

— From *Sequestro Y Capucha* by Salvador Cayetano Carpio.

This scene took place in the tiny country of El Salvador, which is currently being devastated by civil war. But this is not an example of wartime violence — the scene above happened nearly 30 years ago, in "peacetime."

The student was editor of *Student Opinion*, a university newspaper that was widely read and respected for its support of democratic ideals. Together with professors, labor union leaders, farmers, lawyers, priests, tradesmen and young housewives, even an ex-Supreme Court justice, this student was abducted and tortured in El Salvador's prisons because of his democratic convictions.

Carpio was able to record this abuse, as well as the torture he and his wife suffered for their union activities, because he was one of the lucky people who survived the ordeal. His purpose in writing was to reveal to the world his government's systematic violations of human rights, committed in the defense of "democracy."

It was a cry for help which has gone unanswered, unheard by Americans, because it was not written in English. Now the echo of this cry has multiplied across El Salvador and has reached American ears, but still we can't understand it. Why?

Apparently communication and language are still a problem for us. Especially troublesome are certain expressions which many of us use, but to which we attach entirely different meanings.

The government of El Salvador has long called itself democratic; we also call our government democratic. But El Salvador's elections have almost from the beginning been fraudulent, and illiteracy prevented large numbers from understanding the electoral process. Power has resided in the military, whether civilians were elected to office or not.

In our society, free speech is called a right. In El Salvador, it is considered a criminal activity, insofar as it strays from the most innocuous commentary.

Police methods such as electric shock, whippings, beatings and mutilation with acid would be called unlawfully cruel and unusual punishment in the United States. In El Salvador, they are the prescribed manner for dealing with people suspected of opposing government policies. These people, whether they are starving Indians despairing of their near slave-like conditions, or middle-class professionals discontent with government corruption, are labeled communists by U.S. and Salvadoran officials.

With these few examples, one can begin to understand why so many Americans experience confusion when they try to make sense of what they read about El Salvador.

At the time of Carpio's abduction, the majority of those detained were called communists by the Salvadoran administration. But to label people as such does not make them so, and in fact many of the "communists" were strong anti-communists. Dr. Ganza Moran, the prestigious ex-justice, was an outspoken foe of communism, but he was staunchly democratic. Likewise, a lawyer, called "Miguelito" by his friends, who suffered callous mistreatment despite his history of severe heart attacks. The laborers were people like Fidelina, who fought, through her legal breadmakers union, for an eight-hour workday. She and her mostly female co-

## Commentary:

Phil Reser



## Agent Orange lives

For 10 years, the United States has accused the Vietnamese of using both chemical and biological agents in Southeast Asia. The charge has not been substantiated by any concrete evidence.

Stories have come from Kampuchea, the highlands of Vietnam and Laos, and Afghanistan that communist forces have used deadly chemicals and "yellow rains" that cause dizziness, vomiting and death.

The latest charges by the State Department rely heavily on an analysis of a leaf-and-stem sample collected in Cambodia which gives "irrefutable proof" that Soviet poison is being rained on the helpless populations of Southeast Asia.

Of course plenty of real evidence exists of chemical warfare in Southeast Asia.

Between 1965 and 1971 American forces dumped nearly 11 million gallons of herbicides on more than three million acres of land in the former Republic of Vietnam.

Herbicides poisoned 10 percent of Vietnam's forests, more than a third of its mangrove forests and 3 percent of its cultivated land. And no one knows the entire effect on Kampucheans, Vietnamese or their food, fish and animals.

A review of available scientific studies and literature dating back to the late 60s indicates a high incidence of birth defects and a variety of cancers in test animals exposed to small doses of the dioxin contaminants in Agent Orange.

The first complaints began to surface in 1969, when Saigon newspapers started carrying accounts of high rates of miscarriages and birth defects suffered by Vietnamese living in and near areas sprayed by Agent Orange and other herbicides.

In the years following, hundreds of Vietnam veterans and civilians who were ex-

posed to domestic spraying of the herbicides, have alleged that a wide range of diseases they now suffer from were caused by contact with these chemical compounds.

Among the afflictions connected to the defoliants are miscarriages, birth defects, several types of cancer, nervous disorders, depression, sleep disturbances, numbness in the extremities, weight loss, reduced sex drive and liver damage.

Ton That Tung, a Vietnamese scientist, says primary liver cancer, virtually unknown before the start of the Vietnam war, is now the second leading form of cancer in northern and southern Vietnam.

In addition to his findings in cancer research, Tung says there has been an abnormal increase in birth defects in areas of what was South Vietnam, where Agent Orange was most heavily sprayed. The defects include bone malformations, brain dysfunctions, webbed toes and extra limbs.

In the U.S., about 60,000 Vietnam veterans have told the Veterans Administration they fear exposure to the chemical has caused their health impairment.

This past week Washington suddenly discovered more military records indicating what veterans have known all along; substantially more GI's were exposed to herbicides than previously admitted by our government.

Besides Agent Orange, the U.S. employed a variety of chemical gases, including tear gas, that directly violated international law. The gas C2 does more than make you cry, it produces vomiting and has been associated with numerous deaths when applied in concentrated amounts, as when it was pumped into bunkers inhabited by soldiers of the National Liberation Front or civilians hiding from search and destroy missions in Vietnam.

So, while Haig and Washington accuse the communists of germ warfare, they refuse to admit to their own use of biological weapons against Vietnamese and U.S. citizens.

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Editorials do not necessarily reflect the policies and opinions of the Department of Journalism or the university administration.

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## Letters to the editor

### Bookstore

I am writing in reference to the article entitled "State Considers Comparable Pay" by Kerry Hamill in your September 17, 1981 issue. The article is factual and gives a good summary of the comparable worth bill that was just passed by the state Legislature.

Unfortunately, the article also implies that California State Employees Association was a moving force behind that bill. This is not true. The American Federation of State County and Municipal Employees, the nation's largest public employee union, was the driving force behind the Lockyer bill and leads the fight for comparable worth.

The president of AFSCME Local 909, Joyce Harlan, was the author and sponsor of the bill. AFSCME was the union that put its neck on the line in the San Jose strike for comparable worth. AFSCME has filed numerous legal suits

in favor of comparable worth throughout the country.

Lastly, I was greatly angered by the implication that CSEA had anything to do with the Lockyer bill because that association lobbied against the bill up until the final vote in the Legislature.

Jum DuPont  
Member, AFSCME

### Angry

It is time that the students took some action regarding the Franciscan Shops' attempts to take large amounts of space in the Student Union Basement away from student oriented activities. Briefly, the Union Governing Board voted to give the bookstore some additional space, without loss to anyone else. It was later agreed to give still more space, but it was clearly the board's offer. Even with this offer, many students including Barbara Crespo, Andre Pegus and myself were against the offer.

However, it passed. Not only did the bookstore snub the Union by not even responding to the offer, they went to RPG (Resource Planning Group), the President's cabinet and requested that they be given the entire Basement level, leaving the Art Gallery, Lounge and Student Organizations (La Raza, Ardo, Hellenic, Sane, Sausies, Film, etc.) out in the cold! Apparently RPG is very pro-bookstore and is considering passing this recommendation on to President Romberg. For Romberg to intervene and overrule the student controlled SUGB is an OUTRAGE and clearly indicates that students have little to say in their own destiny. THIS MUST BE STOPPED! The bookstore hasn't even begun to explore alternative plans such as using the current space more efficiently, perhaps even building a mezzanine. Do we want the STUDENT union transformed into a giant "Woolworth's"? If you are interested in fighting this plan, contact Wayne Zimmerman, ext 2323, S.U.

Mezzanine M103. The Art Gallery, Lounge and Student Organization space serve a vital function, let's not lose them. We need your help in fighting this poorly conceived idea!

Wayne H. Zimmerman  
Andre Pegus  
Barbara Crespo

### Sexism

What is implied when you refer to "Basketball" and "Women's Basketball"? What is implied when, in a list of six sports, only one is identified by gender (women's), even though there is not men's volleyball team? Why is (men's) soccer not identified by gender, even though there is a women's team? The implication seems to be that a sport played by women is an anomaly, and thus must be identified as such; when no gender identification exists, we can then assume it is being played "normally" — by men. This type of identification method has been Phoenix's regular

practice. Judging from the September 24, 1981 edition, you plan to continue in the same vein.

The athletics program, within the Department of Physical Education, includes many teams. In some sports there is only a men's team or only a women's team. In several, both men's and women's teams exist. The only non-sexist ways to approach their identifications are 1) to label as "women's" or "men's" only those sports where two teams exist or 2) to label all teams by gender. I am confident that our Sports Information Director would supply you with a list. To do otherwise is to help perpetuate, intentionally or not, the pervasive sexism that exists in society and in sport.

Roberta S. Bennett, Professor  
Physical Education  
Eula Lee West, Professor  
Physical Education  
Kathy Argo, Associate Athletic Director  
Diane Kalliam, Coach, Softball



## 'Asteroid' stars shoot for prizes

By Dana Harrison

The sounds of laser blasts and explosions echoed through the colonades outside San Francisco's Exploratorium Sunday. Inside, eager faces peered into the machines that were the source of this electronic mayhem.

The circus atmosphere of the Exploratorium was an appropriate choice for an "Asteroids" competition. "Asteroids" is a video game in which the player guides his spacecraft through a field of moving asteroids while dueling with enemy craft.

Thousands competed for \$4,000 in prizes provided by the sponsoring Atari Corporation, the maker of "Asteroids." The contest line conveniently wound past a display of Atari's newest games.

As part of its agreement with the Exploratorium, Atari is supplying the science museum with a new electronics exhibit.

Sunday's event was the first in a series Atari has planned for across the country and around the world, each event coinciding with a media blitz. Atari is bent on staying on top of this business. It now claims 35 percent of the coin-op and 75 percent of the home video game markets.

Chris Risher is one of the legions of devotees who have contributed to the success of the industry.

Chris, 13, came from Oakland for a chance to go to Washington, D.C., where the world championships will be held in November. "I dream Asteroids," he said.

His father added in resigned disgust, "He spent \$50 a month on the thing before I broke down and bought him one."

There was no entrance fee for the contest and players were given unlimited turns before the 4 p.m. deadline. Contestants received a button each time through, and one young man, his chest covered with buttons, confided, "I don't think I have much chance against Marvin."

Marvin Kayl, 14, was assumed by most to be the one who would take this contest.

"I blew up a lot of asteroids for this," beamed Marvin, who practices his art in Burlingame.

"He figures out each machine's weak spot," said Marvin's friend Mike, "and he's teaching me all the tricks."

There must be a few tricky players at



Phoenix photo/Dominique Nicolas

**Their eyes glued to the terminal screen, two young video warriors brave the asteroids for a \$4,000 prize in Atari competition.**

SF State. They can pump as much as \$400 per week into the machines according to Ray Sargis, a representative of ACA, the company that rents machines to the Associated Students.

"The video games make 75 percent of our business," said Sargis. "But it's a gamble, sometimes they're only popular for a month," he added. Each coin-op machine costs about \$3,000.

The home version of the "Asteroid" game lists for \$200 but can be found for as little as \$139.

In the basement of the Student Union, video wars go on as long as the doors are open.

"We get most of the regulars around lunch time," said Tony Manlicic, who supervises the game room.

Even during the room's busiest hour, some machines are unattended. "It gets too easy for them after awhile and they get bored," Manlicic said.

"Defenders" must be popular," he added. "It breaks down a lot." "Asteroids" is already a lonely machine around here.

## Janitor cleans up a little too well

By Lynn Foster

Campus police may have solved a number of burglary cases which occurred at SF State this semester with the arrest Tuesday of a custodian who was found leaving a closet containing \$25 in missing marked bills, according to Sgt. Nick Bennett.

SF State police turned Alberto Pete Arroyo over to San Francisco police after he admitted stealing various amounts of money from offices in the Business and Social Sciences Building. Arroyo, 25, was hired here in February. He has been booked on charges of felony burglary, according to city police.

Campus police placed marked bills in a leather purse which was planted in a desk drawer of BSS 323 early Tuesday morning. After the bills were discovered missing, Bennett and two other officers caught Arroyo coming out of a custodian closet where the money was later recovered.

Bennett said he is asking city police to charge Arroyo with a series of at least nine thefts that began Aug. 27 and which amount to approximately \$400.

"As a result of this arrest," Bennett said, "more cases have been cleared up than with any arrest so far this semester."

The campus police investigation that led to Arroyo's arrest has been going on for several weeks. In addition to planting marked bills, police dusted office petty cash containers with a chemical that illuminates fingerprints under ultraviolet light, placed alarms in various offices and conducted an early morning stakeout inside the building.

Since the beginning of last semester, several secretaries and faculty members have returned to their locked BSS offices and found their money missing.

Because the thefts occurred in locked rooms, campus police suspected the thief might be a custodian with a master key.

"When someone saw Arroyo looking through a briefcase last Friday, our suspicions were somewhat confirmed," Bennett said.

Norma Carr-Ruffino, associate professor of business, said she had approximately \$35 stolen from her purse Sept. 15. After leaving her purse in her locked office, she started down the hall and saw a custodian looking her "up and down."

"In retrospect, it occurred to me that he was probably looking to see if I had my purse," she said. She noticed her money was missing when she tried to pay for her lunch later that day.

Although she said she did not know if the custodian was Arroyo, the marked bills that Arroyo admitted stealing on Tuesday were planted in her desk drawer, according to campus police.

"I was feeling very uneasy," said Carr-Ruffino. "It's really spooky to know you can't leave anything in your own office even if it's locked."

History Department secretary Joanne Ovalle said she has been robbed three or four times this semester.

"We've had more thefts since last spring than ever before," said Ovalle, who has been working in the third floor BSS office nearly seven years.

She said Arroyo was always terribly observant. "He knew our habits and where we were."

Kala Stuebbe, a secretary in BSS 329 said, "The thefts have been going on ever since Pete (Arroyo) started working here, but they've increased this semester."

Down the hall, Eldon Modisette, chairman of the History Department, said he had \$35 taken from his office this summer.

"The irony is that these have been terrific custodians," said Modisette.

Ovalle agreed. "He's the best janitor we've ever had, but he obviously cleaned up a little too much," she said.

Arroyo is one of several custodians assigned to clean the building. When police were asked if there could be more than one custodian involved, they said they were looking into the possibility.

Bennett did say, however, that he will write a letter to President Paul Romberg recommending that Arroyo be dismissed.

Arroyo will be arraigned tomorrow in municipal court.

## Women march against violence

By Lynn Foster

Chanting "Men make profits off of women's bodies," an estimated 1,000 women marched past Broadway Street burlesque theaters Saturday night protesting pornography and violence against women.

The third San Francisco "Take Back the Night March" took place without incident as marchers were allowed to walk in the streets for the first time in the event's history.

The request for a street permit was denied twice before finally being granted by the police department three weeks ago.

"Last year there was violence because we weren't granted a street permit," said coordinator Melinda Dart. "Women stepped off the sidewalks and walked on the street. One was hit by a policeman with a club."

"The fact that we had the street this year and there was no violence set a precedent for future marches," she said.

Approximately 40 policemen in riot gear were on hand for this year's march and Washington Square rally. Most kept a low profile allowing the 50 volunteer monitors to direct and control the crowd.

Monitor Lisa Hanauer, an SF State broadcasting student, said, "We try to take as non-violent an approach as possible. Which isn't to say this isn't a time to be angry."

This year's marchers lived up to the traditional display of anger, chanting and hooting loudly throughout the hour walk.

Dart said, "This is a visible demonstration of women's anger against the violence that occurs in their lives. It's the one night of the year women feel safe walking the streets."

Reaction to the marchers ranged from cheers and applause emanating from a Grant Avenue porch cafe to heckling from a nearby bar.

"Come, help a poor, exploited girl make a living," the Penthouse Cinema's barker yelled as the protesters marched by.

"Fight back with a male stripper," shouted another in front of the On Broadway nightclub.

For the most part, the usual large Saturday night crowd in North Beach stared quietly as the women walked by carrying banners and raising clenched fists.

Banners varied from those promoting women's groups, such as the "Jewish Lesbians" and "But of course... the Lesbian Chorus" banners, to the more direct COYOTE prostitutes' union sign: "My Ass is My Own."

Although the participants were mainly women, a few men also took part in the

protest. The most visible men were the Sisters of Perpetual Indulgence clad in nuns' habits.

"We are here because patriarchal violence oppresses gay men as well as women," said one.

But the protest was obviously geared for women. Before and after the march, protesters gathered in Washington Square to listen to women speakers and watch the all-women percussion group Ear to the Ground and the martial arts groups Amazon Kung Fu and Dare to Struggle.

The 12-member Take Back the Night Coalition called the march a success even though fewer marchers showed up than expected.

"It was a success in a different way than last year's," Dart said. "It got more media coverage and I was really glad that nobody got hurt. The problem for the future is to find a way to get more women involved."

## Anti-

Continued from page 1.

said Anspach.

Although Anspach has sold more than 500,000 Anti-Monopoly games since 1973, most of his money is invested in lawyers.

manufactured by Nation Games, is being readied and Anspach is looking forward to the Christmas season with Anti-Monopoly games stacked on department store shelves.

A verdict on the appeal is expected in November.

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## Franciscan Shops



## An outpouring of love Friends help ailing prof

By Sam Stevens

The office is of standard university decor. The desks and cluttered bookshelves have the usual air of academia about them — ordinary. But the far from ordinary man who usually occupies one of the desks in HLL 374 is noticeably absent.

Tom Ryther, professor of sociology at SF State since 1964, has been at the Gersen Institute, a cancer clinic in Tijuana, since Sept. 22 and continues his two-year battle against prostate cancer.

Last month his doctors told him there was nothing more they could do. So, after two years of miracle drugs and radiation therapy, Ryther has turned to a 21-day regime of drug detoxification and dietary treatments at the cancer clinic.

He is described as a gentle, sincere and compassionate man who has given of himself for most of his 46 years. And now in his time of need, his friends, including students and colleagues, have been given the chance to repay him for contributing so much to their lives.

"When we learned he was going to the clinic we formed a support group," said John Kinch, chairman of the Sociology Department.

Ryther's friends gathered to organize their support at a potluck dinner hosted by SF State student Edie Roberts.

One of the first things the group did was to circulate a letter appealing for financial help for the \$230-a-day treatment at the Gersen Institute.

"So far we have collected \$5,000 from 80 contributors," Kinch said. Although contributions have been generous, more are needed to cover Ryther's mounting medical expenses, many of which are not covered by medical insurance.

"The fact that people have rallied in support of him indicates something about his life," said Kinch.

"I can't think of anyone else who would get this range of people to respond with this devotion. He has inspired people to give their time and energy as repayment for what he has done for them."

Michael Sparks, one of Ryther's former students, said,

"If he does lick the cancer, and I think he will, I don't know if it will be because of the treatment or his own ability to heal himself. He has an undying spirit and optimism which is what I think keeps him going."

Ryther's friends had provided him with another type of therapy before he went to Tijuana. Under the direction of biology professor George Araki, a group of 12 people were trained in Reiki, a Japanese method of healing with the hands.

"It's a very personal treatment that relieves pain," said Kinch. The theory is that through this process energy goes from the hands into the ailing parts of the body. Does this laying of hands by caring friends help? "He thinks it does," Kinch replied.

"He is an unusual man who has a genuine concern for students and their interests," said Robert Stone, professor of sociology. "Over the years he's had a continuous flow of students waiting outside his door."

"He always takes time to talk to the students," said former student William Craig. "And everything he does, he does with commitment."

Craig spoke of weekly dinners he and other students shared at Ryther's home. Discussions about "living off the land lightly," led to the founding of Living Lightly, a retail store specializing in such energy-saving devices as wood-burning stoves and solar equipment.

Another result of Ryther's back-to-the-land philosophy is his ranch on the Wind River Indian Reservation in Wyoming. There he tries to implement the energy-saving measures he advocates.

Joseph Illick, history professor, smiles as he talks about his friend. "Tom is so strong," he says. "During the treatment at Gersen a patient's condition usually declines before it gets better. But Tom has managed to remain strong in spite of the rigorous treatment."

Illick holds a snapshot of Ryther and his four children, ages 10 through 16. It is a happy family portrait. Members of the support group are caring for the children during their father's absence.

"He has such a positive attitude toward people," said Roberts. "I think that's why people are helping him now."

## Minister sparks anger

By Eileen Nederlof

Shouts of "child murderer" and "liar" followed Adam Butler, Minister of State for Northern Ireland, from the podium as he concluded his speech on British policy in Ulster at the Commonwealth Club on Monday.

The Empire Room at the Sir Francis Drake Hotel was crowded with more than 200 people, many of them members of the Commonwealth Club and the World Affairs Council, as the British official spoke calmly about sensationalistic press coverage of the deaths of the nine hunger strikers.

Butler's statement that "Britain is the most humane regime in the world" was greeted by laughter from some of the audience.

One irate man, John McGovern, shouted, "Did you ever hear of the Nuremberg War-Crimes Tribunal? You will!" McGovern, who later claimed to be a reporter for the Sunday Tribune in Dublin, was forcibly removed for interrupting the speech.

As he was escorted out, other Belfast-accented voices continued to shout at Butler, "You'll be convicted of torture" and "War criminal."

Butler said conditions in Long Kesh and other internment camps in Northern Ireland were comparable to any other prison in Britain and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's administration would continue to refuse any concessions to the hunger-striking prisoners.

The hunger strikers, most of whom have been charged with Irish Republican Army related crimes, have demanded special status as political prisoners.

"They are common criminals," said Butler, "and to comply with their



Phoenix photo/Toru Kawana

Irish minister Adam Butler of "the most humane regime."

demands would make a mockery of British justice."

"Why aren't they allowed jury trials?" shouted a voice from the audience. Butler ignored the question.

The reference was to the Prevention of Terrorism Act which allows the arrest and imprisonment of suspects without giving them a formal charge or trial. The suspects are questioned in private without legal representation.

A brief discussion period followed Butler's speech. All questions were submitted in written form during the speech, then screened by an aide. One question asked why rubber bullets and CS tear gas have been used on civilians in Ulster for the last 12 years, but were deemed inappropriate for use on rioters during recent disturbances in England.

"Gas was used once during the riots in Liverpool," said Butler. (Use of the gas was discontinued following a public outcry.) "But all the fuss about rubber bullets is out of proportion," he continued, "they are practically harmless when used properly."

Paul Withers, a 15-year-old Belfast boy was recently killed when he was shot in the face with a plastic bullet fired by a policeman standing 15 feet away. In May, Carol Ann Kelly, 12, was killed by a plastic bullet fired from a passing army personnel carrier in Belfast. No official inquiries have been made into either death.

Butler, who was employed in private industry before becoming Minister of State for Northern Ireland, is touring American cities in an attempt to encourage investments in Ulster's industry.

"Northern Ireland is an extremely attractive area for investors who are looking for a manufacturing base in the U.K., first, for the U.K. market and second, for the larger European market," said Butler. "The image you have gained here from television and newspapers is one of violence throughout Northern Ireland. That, ladies and gentlemen, is far from the truth."

"Listen, I've lived all my life in Belfast and I know what it's like," said McGovern, who was earlier ejected from the Empire Room. "Where is he when the kids are being killed by plastic bullets? He stays behind the walls of Stormont (the headquarters of British military forces in Belfast). I'm a Protestant, and I tell you that man is a war criminal."

Among those objecting to the Minister's statements during his speech was a spokesman for Irish Northern Aid, a nation-wide organization here that assists families whose husbands, fathers or sons have been killed or imprisoned.

"You have no chance for a rebuttal," said the spokesman. "You just have to sit there and listen to the lies, when all the time you know that those young men inside (Long Kesh) are being tortured. They (the British government) have been found guilty by the European Commission on Human Rights."

"He (Butler) is personally guilty of murder and torture," the spokesman continued. "He is on the interrogation team. I don't know how that man can sleep at night."

## Doors still not open to disabled

By Bruce Bjorum

The outlook for the elderly and handicapped in America is grim, says Frances Wallach, an expert in the field of therapeutic recreation who spoke at the Therapeutic Recreators Conference at SF State last weekend.

For example, Wallach said airplanes being designed for the future do not provide for people in wheelchairs to enter the toilet.

"We are in big trouble," she said. "Who will meet the needs of special populations?"

Wallach, while attending Columbia Teachers College, heard a speech presented by a man afflicted with polio, who had crippled his arms. He said he

never attended the theater, concerts, or opera, though he loved them all.

"I could never get the doors open," he said.

The conference, for which Wallach flew in from New York, drew a group of 100 people, composed largely of women from all over America.

Wallach has traveled the world studying programs for the elderly. In Russia and in Soviet-influenced countries, she said the treatment of the elderly is very different.

"The elderly participate. You pull your weight until you die," Wallach said. "No job is demeaning. You change direction in life. You may even sweep streets or take coats at a museum after a career of doctoring. For example. You

do what you are capable of doing.

"Is there anything wrong with changing directions?" she asked. "Eventually, in our own society, we will have 40 years of life after retirement at age 65. That's a lot of arts and crafts activities!"

The Russian language has no word for recreation, Wallach said. The Russian policy contrasts sharply with the American one of totally programmed, institutionalized activity. This takes away from the dignity of the individual, he added.

What is ahead? "The elderly and disabled need to work, or face 40 years of poverty after retirement. Other countries will have a better work force, made up of older and disabled people," Wallach said. "The older and the disabled

can make life better for all of us. This is not just conservatism."

Dignity, respect, accomplishment and understanding must be emphasized in dealing with the elderly and the handicapped, said Wallach referring to these people as the "disenfranchised."

"Teach people to stand up for their rights. Make them become a power structure," she said.

The elderly and disabled are forced to have a sense of apology rather than that of a rightful stand in life, Wallach said. "The word 'handicapped' comes from 'hand of the beggar.' Most people don't realize this."

How do we change? She urged that political impact — money and legislation — is the prime area for changes in the lives of the elderly and the disabled.

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# Oil

Continued from page 1.

resolution Sept. 16, Kitsos said. If the resolution passes in the House subcommittee today, and the Senate Commerce Committee on Oct. 5, it will go before a full House and Senate vote Oct. 16. If it passes there, the Secretary of Commerce, Malcolm Baldrige, will have to change the regulation. Environmentalists say Watt's changes in the Coastal Zone Management Act "streamline" the lease sale process to make it easier for him to lease off-shore oil tracts.

"Watt is moving around existing regulations to get what he wants," said Michele Perrault, a member of the Environmental Coalition on Lease Sales 53 and 73. "He wants to get rid of any legal ground that will stop him."

Watt's public information officer, Andy Newman, said the new lease sale process takes about one-half the time, and "consultation with states is built into every step." Newman said when oil is found drilling would be stopped "if environmental costs exceed the benefits."

Gov. Jerry Brown defeated Watt's Lease Sale 53 last month by arguing the previous "direct effect" regulation.

Brown, along with California congressmen Burton, Tom Lantos and George Miller, will testify at the Oct. 9 hearing on Lease Sale 73.

Burton's main focus will be on the Pt. Reyes-Farallon Island Marine Sanctuary, said Robinson, Burton's press secretary. One of the last acts of the Carter administration was to ban oil and gas exploration there.

President Reagan, through executive order 12294, has suspended that ban. Burton, armed with a 90-page congressional research study, will question the legality of Reagan's action.

"We don't believe the administration can change legislation after it's already been passed," Robinson said. "They're not going back to Congress, they're changing it on their own."

Besides the marine sanctuary, the hearing will look into the inclusion of the four basins — Santa Cruz, Bodega, Point Arena and Eel River — in Lease Sale 73. Watt, after losing the recent "direct effect" ruling, deleted these areas from Lease Sale 53.

The adequacy of the Department of the Interior's environmental assessment studies "in estimating risks and unavoidable impacts," as well as Watt's revisions in the lease sale program will be discussed at the hearing.

Subcommittee members will question a range of witnesses representing the fishing industry, local government, oil companies, environmental groups and the Department of the Interior.

Jane Corwin, a staff member of the Oversight and Investigation subcommittee, said the hearing will draw attention to both sides of the controversy, and will weigh economic and financial impact as well as environmental concerns.

"Watt is moving as quickly and quietly as possible," said Richard Charter, the Coastal Energy Impact Coordinator to 11 California counties. He was referring to Watt's streamlined lease sale program.

"If he can't get what he wants by existing regulations, he just changes the rules of the game," said Charter.

Watt's public information officer, Newman, said, "Californians feel conservation of their coastline overrides any other factors. Their case is founded on hysteria. We've been leasing oil in the Gulf of Mexico for 25 years and there's been no damage."

# Less is better at Student Services

By Alexandra Provence

Following its facelift this fall, Educational Support Services, formerly Student Services, has cleaned its own house internally and is getting down to the business of serving SF State students.

Henry Gardner, SF State's newest associate provost, reorganized the individual services and reduced them from 10 to six. He says the services will now work together and look at the needs of the whole student, rather than just individual aspects.

For example, Career Services and Advisement Services will share their reception area and be located in adjacent rooms, New Administration 212. Don Casella, acting director of Career Services, says this change is for the convenience of the students because the academic advising students receive and their career goals often go hand-in-hand.

Larry Bliss, acting director of Advisement Services agrees with Casella. In the past, he says, the individual services were hesitant to share services, and that made it difficult to bounce students from one service to another. "Once a department got its hands on a student, it didn't like to refer them," he says.

Bliss thinks that problem has been solved now, largely because Gardner has set a tone of cooperation between the individual services and has reorganized them into a more cohesive unit.

Advisement Services has gone through other changes as well. It consists of two former student services, the Counseling Center and the Academic Information Center. "The idea is that things will go

better and smoother if there's one place where students can go for all their academic counseling," Bliss says.

New areas of responsibility also overseen by Advisement Services include the Re-entry Program, New Student Orientation and advising days for new and potential students.

Reorganization of the Educational Opportunity Program's administrative structure is the major change seen by Ron Sanchies, coordinator of the outreach program. The service has combined its four components into two new programs, Development Services, and Admissions and Outreach. EOP also handles the Student Affirmative Action program.

The Learning Services, Library Room 432, is another service that has combined previously separate programs. Bill Costello now directs not only the Student Learning Center and the Testing Service, but also the Center for Reading Improvement.

The reading improvement center, formerly under the auspices of the English Department, was started by Costello 10 years ago. Its move to Learning Services was simply logical, says Costello, although the center is still run jointly by both departments.

The three smallest services under the old Student Services have been joined to form Special Services. Sarah Lovett now



Henry Gardner, State's newest associate provost, cleans up.

directs Veterans Affairs, Disabled Student Services and International Student Programs at their new office in New Administration 255. The service also handles student grievances and discipline.

The only cutback in services stems from Student Life Services. This service, New Administration Room 251, will no longer offer student discount tickets to community events, said Associate Director Shirley Strong.

Tickets to events like the Renaissance Faire and Great America used to be sold through Leisure Services at cut-rate prices. Strong says the program may be reinstated after this semester.

Many of the service's directors have attributed the program changes to Gardner. His appointment followed a two-

year period in which Robert House had been acting associate provost. House was among the six semi-finalists chosen by the first search committee last October. However, the SF State administration maintained that the committee didn't fulfill its responsibilities when it first submitted two names, then all six to President Paul Romberg for consideration instead of the prescribed three.

Rumors of political favoritism involving House and the two student members of the committee, former AS President Steve Gerdson and former AS Speaker George Patterson, followed the decision. House did not reapply to the second search committee that helped choose Gardner, said Provost Lawrence Janni.

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# Centerfold

## While Koko signs, scientists argue

By Jules Crittenden

**Koko was tired of playing tag. Now, she told John through a signing friend, she wanted to play with his shirt.**

John gave her the shirt. She returned it to him after a few minutes of stroking it, signing to him. "It's very beautiful, but you should wear a shirt."

John Alcaraz, the San Francisco Zoo's gorilla keeper, has played with gorillas before, and though they may have admired his clothing, Koko, a 210-pound gorilla, was the first to say so in a human language.

Ten-year-old Koko, along with her eight-and-a-half-year-old companion, Michael, has been learning Ameslan, the American Sign Language, under the tutelage of developmental psychologist Penny Patterson in San Mateo.

Patterson's work with Koko and Michael, a project now in its ninth year, is funded by the National Geographic Society. It comes after nearly a century of human attempts to communicate with non-humans. Not all have been as successful as Patterson's.

At the turn of the century, linguist Richard Garner was in the forests of Africa trying to learn the gorilla "language." After two years, Garner managed to isolate and ascribe meaning to four sounds.

Attempts to teach a chimpanzee to vocalize a human language met with a similar lack of success due to anatomical differences. The pharynxes of non-human primates were found to be too narrow and rigid to make the sharp sounds that a human throat can produce.

So in 1966, Allen and Beatrice Gardner tried another approach. They took a year-old chimp named Washoe, and by molding her hands in the correct positions, began teaching her Ameslan. By age five, Washoe had a vocabulary of 132 signs.

Photos  
by  
Dominique Nicolas



Bwana, Koko's proud papa, surveys his walled-in domain.

Other communication studies followed, such as Duane Rumbaugh's project at the Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center in Atlanta, where he taught a chimp, Lana, to communicate through a computer console.

Gorillas, though perhaps the cousin least removed from humans, and believed by many primatologists to be less excitable and just as intelligent as chimpanzees, were ignored by language researchers until several years after the Gardners' project.

Patterson, the first to work with a gorilla, teamed up with Koko while she was working as a volunteer at the San Francisco Zoo in the early 1970s.

In the first year and a half, Koko learned Ameslan at the rate of one sign a month. After three years, she had learned 184 signs.

Now, after nine years, Koko's working vocabulary consists of about 375 words. In addition to her working vocabulary, Koko has used about 300 other signs at least once.

Tests have placed Koko's I.Q. between 85 and 95, slightly below the average for human children of comparable age. Neither she nor Michael, however, is considered to be an extraordinarily intelligent gorilla. Just educated.

Although she came to work with Koko by chance, and acquired Michael four years later, Patterson now believes that gorillas are better suited to language research than chimpanzees, because they are "more calm and even-tempered."

They also modulate in their signing, something Patterson says chimpanzees in similar studies have not yet done.

She explained that by altering signs slightly, and by speeding up or slowing down their delivery of a sign, Koko and Michael are able to add or detract from the meaning of a sign in much the same way humans alter the meaning of a word or phrase by changing their tone of voice.

She also credits gorillas with greater creativity in language than chimps, due to the gorillas' "natural negativity," which makes them stubborn and less prone to imitate.

Koko has demonstrated her "natural negativity" more than once for her teachers.

"What can I tell people that's funny?" Gorilla Foundation vice president Barbara Hiller asked Koko in a recent interview for the Gorilla newsletter.

"Clown you," signed Koko.

"Thanks," replied Hiller. "What's funny about you?"

"Koko rotten," came the reply.

"That is funny because you're really good, aren't you?" said Hiller.

"Koko love good," signed Koko.

"How about Mike?" asked Hiller.

"Devil head," replied Koko.

"Isn't Mike a polite gorilla?" Hiller asked her.

"Mike devil, Koko good."

While Koko and Mike converse with each other and with humans in their specially-equipped trailers in San Mateo, a more elaborate dialogue is being conducted in scientific journals and academic circles concerning the validity of Patterson's conclusions about her work.

As well as being called the most important research being conducted in the United States today, Patterson's work has been dismissed as an example of the "Clever Hans Effect," a name for cueing taken from a Mr. Ed-like hoof-tapping circus horse whose trainer was revealed as a fraud.

Much of the debate centers on the question of what constitutes language, and whether signing primates meet the criteria.

**The criteria for human communication cited by Patterson** include the ability to generate sentences and use language creatively, the ability to talk abstractly and the ability to recognize and speak about emotions.

According to Patterson, Koko and Michael have met these criteria.

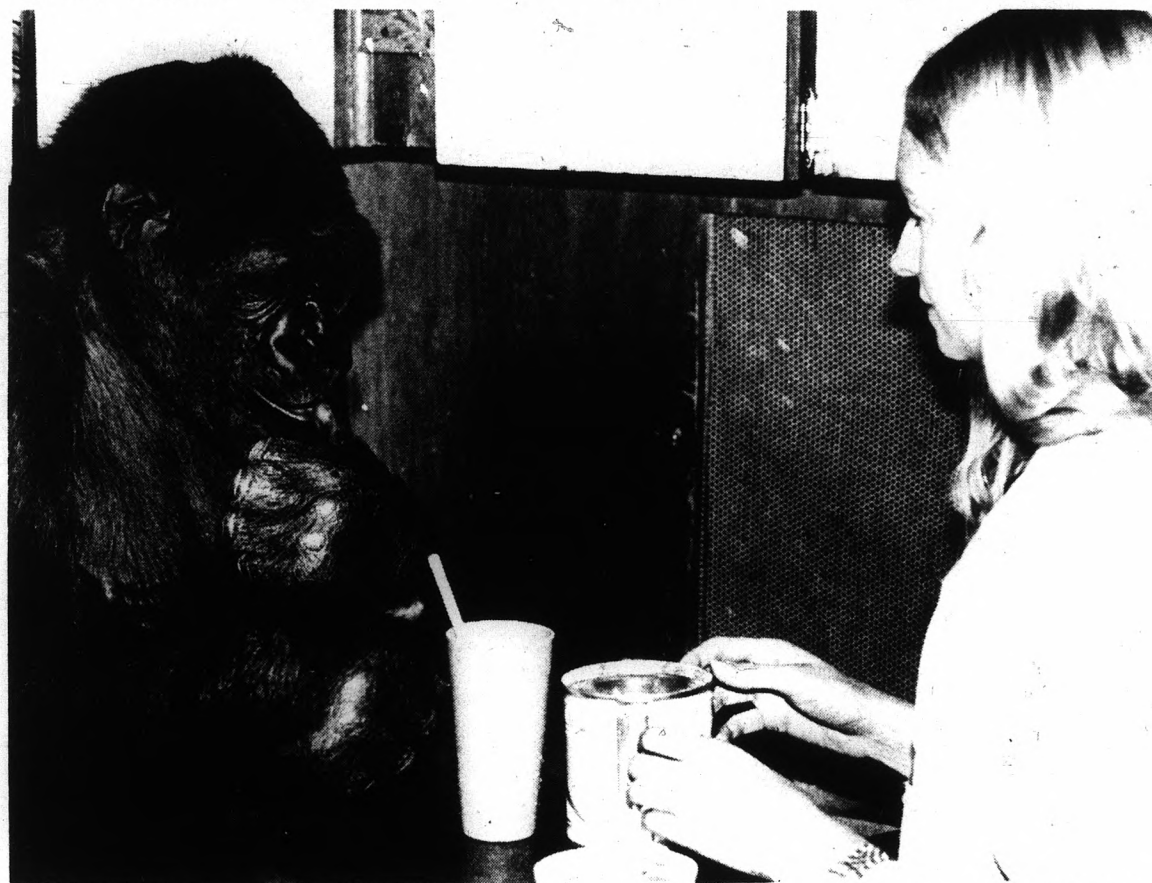
Koko has shown that she can use language creatively by making up a number of compound nouns in sign, such as "finger-hat" for thimble. Washoe, the Gardners' chimp, did the same at least once when she called a swan a "water bird."

As evidence of a gorilla's ability to ascribe abstract value to a word, Bettyann Kevles, author of "Thinking Gorillas," described how the thoroughly house-trained Koko, after cleaning up a spill with a sponge, was caught chewing the sponge, something she knew was wrong. Patterson showed Koko the sponge and asked her what it was.

"Trouble," signed Koko.

Both Koko and Michael have also signed about emotion, past and present, such as when Michael expressed sadness, by signing about the death of a pet rabbit months after the event.

Koko has also lied, both playfully and to keep out of trouble, as when she tried to place the blame for a broken sink on one of her teachers.



Koko signs for Penny to make her a powdered milk beverage.

Photo supplied by The Gorilla Foundation.

See KOKO, page 4►



# Gorilla survival: a true test of our compassion

By Steve Greaves

**T**HE EATING GORILLA is peaceful, as long as you don't grab for its food. The charging gorilla is peaceful too, it seems, as long as you don't fall for its threat. Primatologist Dian Fossey of San Francisco has studied gorillas in the wild for 13 years under the auspices of the National Geographic Society and once described an encounter with some apparently hostile gorillas. Five large males, all roaring and bellowing, charged her. She was carrying no weapons. She stood still and when the biggest one was close enough for her to smell its breath, she spread her arms and shouted, "Whoa!" The five apes halted and then glanced about. Eventually they ambled off.

So much for King Kong.

The "great white hunter" attitude has contributed to the large illicit traffic in gorilla heads that is driving the gorilla toward extinction. The hold on white and black people's imaginations of the mythical ape-monster still draws more people toward gorilla habitats to kill them than to live in peace with them.

There are, perhaps, more ways of killing gorillas than of preserving them. Yet several pioneers such as George Schaller, who published "The Mountain Gorilla" in 1963, and Dian Fossey soon after him, have worked close to the gorilla to prevent their disappearance in the wild.

By studying the gorillas in their native realm and learning to understand them on their own terms, Schaller and Fossey have been able to translate gorillas' needs into human terms. They are teaching Westerners and native Africans a radically new respect for the "peaceful giants" still maligned by many as vicious forest demons.

Another aid in saving the wild gorilla has been pressure on politicians to get national and international laws passed and enforced to prevent destruction of tropical rain forests in Africa — and elsewhere.

Zoos are a third approach to saving endangered species of animals (and plants).

Two weeks ago the San Francisco Zoo was presented with the Significant Achievement Award for its Gorilla World exhibit, which opened in August 1980.

At a conference in New Orleans, the American Association of Zoos, Parks and Aquariums judged the Gorilla World exhibit second only to the one in Tacoma, Wash.

Gorilla World is the world's largest exhibit — over a half acre of ground — housing captive gorillas.

It is part of a developing trend in zoos to specialize, to move away from the menagerie approach or "postage stamp collection" style of exhibiting captive wild animals, says SF Zoo curator Mike Sulak.

Rather than have one each of as many species as possible, the trend has been to reduce the number of species on exhibit while keeping the same number of animals.

The result has been to increase the area provided for each animal, while providing them with a social life similar to that found in the wild. Small cages will one day be a thing of the past, Sulak hopes.

Carpeted with the thick, green Kikuyu grass native to Africa, Gorilla World has several local Monterey Cypress trees. It is bordered by a dry moat which slopes up to the grass, where the five gorillas have the option of sitting, lying or moving about in sunshine or shade.

Occasionally, a waft of air carries the almost sweet, musky scent of the largest of primates to the nostrils of their human cousins, who safely look at them from above.



Mother on a mini mountain — Missy watches her son, Sunshine (left) and stepson, Kubi. Orphaned at two, Kubi has been raised by his father, Bwana.

Dull red, sculpted rock outcroppings make for an aesthetic design, at the top of which Bwana, the silverback male who rules the troop, often meditates quietly. A small waterfall splashes hypnotically beneath him.

An artificial stream runs diagonally through the enclosure, forming a pool at the base of another pile of sculpted stones.

The exhibit is encircled by a rough, curving cement wall with iron rails along parts of it. Here visitors look down on Bwana's companions, Missy and Pogo — the two adult females — and Mkubwa ("Kubi") and Sunshine — the two juvenile males.

At one end of the enclosure, about eye level to the humans, is the heavy wire-mesh door to the inner sanctum, 12 individual rooms for eating and sleeping and a central day room for socializing.

The walls dividing the "rooms" are made of 2-inch-square mesh of quarter-inch-thick, painted iron attached to 3-inch steel beams. The doors are operated individually by the keeper, and several are left partially open to leave the young gorillas free to circulate and visit as they wish or to get away from Bwana, who is too large to fit through some of the doors.

A control panel allows the keeper to modulate who can visit with whom, and to keep the two females at peace. Pogo is something of a "cantankerous old-maid aunt," says ape keeper John Alcaraz.

Outside, visitors to the exhibit are greeted by signs designed and written by the zoo's graphic artist, Linda Taylor. Taylor subscribes to "the lasagna theory of public education."

Research on the amount and quality of attention visitors tend to give signs explaining exhibits led Taylor to design signs which provide enough information to be comfortably absorbed, but not so much as to detract from the exhibit itself.

"People are likelier to eat all that's put on a plate if it's a small portion," she says. But if they are served a "large helping" of information on the signs, as she found in most of the 40 zoos she recently visited nationwide, visitors will spend little or no time reading them.

Taylor developed what she considers a balanced diet of interesting information with enjoyable participatory sidelights.

Taylor will not be likely to make signs with as much information as can be found in anecdotes told by people who have spent years observing the gorillas at the zoo, however.

A couple of months ago, ape keeper Alcaraz noticed that Kubi was beating Sunshine with a sizable club, crudely fashioned from a broken branch. Sunshine took the club away from Kubi and proceeded to pound Kubi with it. Noting the situation, Bwana went over and, with great dignity, took the club away from Sunshine, said local photographer Sandra Keller. Keller has filmed zoo apes for years.

Bwana then broke the club in half and delivered the two pieces of wood to Alcaraz.

By the end of their winter in Gorilla World, the gorillas had demolished all the plants which had been specially planted for the exhibit but had not taken root. Bucktoothed Sunshine had also killed a cypress by gnawing rings around its trunk.

Local artist Richard Travis has watched Pogo and Missy climbing the trees and misjudging the strength of some branches. Once a branch snapped under Missy's 325-pound bulk and sent her sprawling.

"She looked like one of those obese hippos in Disney's film, 'Fantasia,'" Travis laughed.

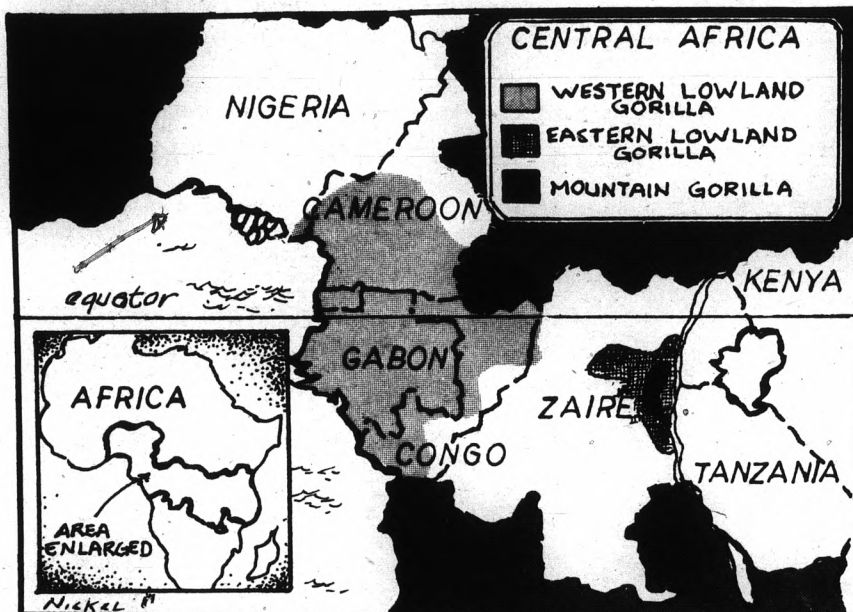
Her huge belly rolled toward her chin as she crashed downward, then settled back into its former position under her chest after she hit the earth, he said. Gorillas in the wild are clumsy in trees, also.

Travis, who has spent years drawing and photographing great apes, has a favorite anecdote about the gorillas at Gorilla World.

"It was the day of their release from the 'bunker' (their former housing), opening day of Gorilla World, Monday the 28th of August, 1980. I'll never forget it," Travis smiles.

"When they were released into the outdoor exhibit at 9 a.m., they came out

Continued on next page ▶



Western and eastern lowland gorillas, among three subspecies, prevail in zoos and number in the thousands in the wild, but little is known of their society. The mountain gorilla, whose numbers have dwindled to only a few hundred, has been the subject of most published studies.



hesitantly. Slowly they wandered about. Pogo climbed a tree; she's the climber of the troop.

"You have to realize it was like coming out of prison after 20 years. From a totally artificial and barren environment of concrete and steel, to suddenly be released into soft, green, living surroundings. It was awesome to watch them, moving about in cautious amazement.

"They would not come inside that evening. Their dinner was waiting indoors, but they didn't care about food. The two males had dragged some branches off to one edge of the moat and began building nests. They were acting like gorillas in the wild, for the first time.

"I'll never forget that moment, about 9 p.m. It was getting dark, and a fog was rolling in. Bwana was lying on his back in the grass, his head pillowed on a rock, as the mist began to drift in wisps over him.

**S**ilently, he reached his open hand up into the air, and rotated it. He seemed to be feeling the drops of moisture in a gesture of infinite enjoyment, touching the space above him, the night air," Travis said.

It seemed as if the gorillas had entered a world beyond time, as if they had moved into an altered state of consciousness.

"It was truly a magic moment," Travis recalled. "I could only feel awe. My attitude, my gesture probably would have been the same as Bwana's had I just emerged from 20 years in prison.

"About 10:30 p.m. they started coming in. First were Kubi and Sunshine. I was sitting waiting and watching, inside the gate. Two breathing shadows appeared in the doorway. No lights were on inside, and glistening, they seemed blacker than the night itself.

"Moments later a bigger shadow loomed forth: Bwana. He ever so slowly swiveled his head around, first to the left, then to the right. He saw me. Feeling like someone caught in the act, I said, 'Hi, Bwana.' Well, in a slow processional movement, like a soundless film in reverse, the three went back outside. I couldn't hear the sound of even the hairs of their legs rubbing, they moved so quietly.

"I rolled out a sleeping bag in the back kitchen area where John was sleeping. When I woke up about 3 a.m., there was Bwana, with his back to us, leaning against the wire mesh, arms akimbo, a hand on each hip.

"He was sitting up watching the two young males swinging about on the Vietnam-era, army surplus cargo nets the keepers had strung up for them. Somewhere in the dark I could hear the two females moving around."

Travis remembers how he came upon Bwana doing something which he only later realized might mean more than it seemed to at the time. It was less than 30 days after Gorilla World opened.

Bwana had been digging up dirt just outside the gate and carrying it inside. He was making a mound several feet in diameter. Bwana had planted squares of turf on his indoor mound. When he looked up to see Travis watching him, Bwana was "a trifle annoyed," Travis said later.

"I asked, 'Bwana, what are you doing?'" said the artist. "He was not at all delighted with the question and tossed handfuls of dirt toward me, getting them a little closer to me each time. The last handful he threw stopped at my feet."

At that time, it had not occurred to Travis that perhaps he had no right being there, that perhaps the mound-building ceremony of this captive gorilla was not one to which any human had been invited. And to have spoken to Bwana at all may have been a sacrilege.

"I marvelled over the methodical planning involved in both the careful scooping up and transferring of the dirt and the covering of the mound with grass," Travis said. But Travis had not considered how insulting his intrusion might have been to the king of Gorilla World.

The zoo of tomorrow may reverse the roles of visitors and captive animals, said Taylor.



Profile of a peaceful primate — 30-year-old Missy kicks back in the shade.

Taylor recently returned from the New Orleans conference where she met several "progressive" zoo architects.

A zoo design she found exciting would give each visitor the sense of immersion in the animals' own habitat.

Signs encountered on the way to each exhibit would "precondition" the patron to expect the unexpected, even to anticipate possible danger.

The animals might be above or at the same level as the visitors, instead of below. Visitors would have to encounter each exhibit on their own, not in a group, and they'd be unable to see other visitors as they stand alone at different viewing stations. The sense of being safe and in control, with the beasts subordinate, would be gone.

The idea, according to Taylor, is "to make the familiar strange and the strange familiar. You are put in a position of greater humility (relative to the animals). And your survival, literally, as far as you can tell, depends on your reading all the information you can about them, and fast."

As gorillas win more respect from their human captors, new concepts of zoo design keep evolving. Unfortunately, this is expensive, since by the time an architect's latest vision of the ideal exhibit gets built, that vision has become obsolete. Too many of the animals' needs had been ignored. Gorilla World was built with the animals' needs in mind.

It has only been in the last two decades that zoo directors have begun to receive accurate information about gorillas' social, psychological and dietary needs.

It was 1959 when Schaller and his wife traveled to the heart of Central Africa to learn the truth about the fearsome creatures of prose and celluloid legend.

Schaller entered gorilla territory unarmored, and emerged over a year later with

thousands of hours' worth of notes documenting at close range the daily life of man's vegetarian cousin.

**H**iking cautiously through the thick, lush vegetation of the tropical forest on the slopes of the Virunga Mountains, Schaller came upon a group of feeding gorillas. He presented himself to them from a distance, so they could safely observe him. Soon, they moved closer, and let him move closer too, with his notebooks and cameras.

Gradually he learned the proper manners of a gorilla guest. And they adapted too, if grudgingly at first, to him.

He found they were threatened by his many huge eyes — his cameras and binoculars — and they threatened him back with hoots and by beating their chests.

Among gorillas it is not polite to stare.

Carrying Schaller's efforts a step farther, Fossey made friends with wild gorillas, and was moved to tears the first time a gorilla touched her of its own will. A moment later, it ran away.

In the April 1981 "National Geographic," Fossey described her research method, which might have been adopted from an anthropologist's guidelines for participant observation.

"Early in my research, which the National Geographic Society has supported throughout, I discovered that these powerful but shy and gentle animals accepted and responded to my attentions when I acted like a gorilla," said Fossey. "So I learned to scratch and groom and beat my chest. I imitated my subjects' vocalizations (hoots, grunts, and belches), munched the foliage they ate, kept low to the ground and deliberate in movement — in short, showed that my curiosity about them matched theirs toward me.

"The returns in new knowledge of gorilla behavior," she adds, "have exceeded my expectations. I've learned what intelligent and sociable animals these are. Fathers pluck infants from their mothers to groom them, and once I saw an old male tickle a youngster with a long-stemmed flower."

Fossey has also learned how many forces there are dragging the gorilla nearer and nearer to extinction.

Poachers are responsible for about two thirds of gorillas deaths, Fossey claims. They hunt gorillas down, chop off their hands and dry them for ashtrays. They cut off the heads to sell to armchair-trophy hunters in South Africa.

Mothers, adolescents and silverbacks are slaughtered indiscriminately to obtain live babies for the international zoo and animal research markets.

There are 700 to 800 gorillas in captivity, and their numbers, in the thousands, are shrinking rapidly in the wild.

According to gorilla ecologists Alan G. Goodall and Colin P. Groves, humans are cutting dangerous inroads into gorilla territories.

Gatherers of firewood, cattle herders, smugglers, honey collectors, slash-and-burn farmers and tour groups led by park rangers all constrict the range in which the giant primates can rove.

The main culprit in bringing the gorilla closer to extinction "is us," said animal keeper Alcaraz.

"We are tearing down the African forests for paper pulp and lumber, destroying the habitats of gorillas and of the people there," he said.

Zoo administrators talk of eventually returning apes to the wild, yet they cannot if there is no wilderness left.

As long as "common wisdom argues that economic growth is still desirable, that all ore bodies must inevitably be mined and that energy supplies must always be expanded, then we can kiss the gorilla and the whales goodbye," said Paul R. Ehrlich of Stanford University.

A 1980 Council on Environmental Quality report predicts two-thirds of the rain forests may be destroyed by the year 2000. Over 11 million acres a year are vanishing already. Between now and the close of the century, nearly 20 percent of the species of plant and animal life now living on earth may become extinct.

Fossey wants armed patrols willing to kill to protect the gorillas. Yet many poachers hunt trophies to sell in order to feed their children in an era of economic despair, says Travis.

**L**ike the whale, the gorilla is a symbol of man's dependence on and stewardship of the natural world. It is tempting to paint the gorilla as a species role model for a presently self-destructive mankind.

Fossey has disillusioned herself of the great ape's innocence, however. Nearly 15 percent of their interactions involve violence, and 75 percent of the silverback skulls uncovered in the wilds have gorilla fang marks, she has found.

Yet the gorilla does provide a model for man.

The gorilla is a natural conservationist. Foraging, the gorilla always leaves enough vegetation standing at a feeding spot so that on the troop's return, that ground will have been fully revegetated.

For an animal without culture, ethical or legal written code, the gorilla is remarkably civil, says Travis.

Gorilla troops share territories, and quarrels over food seldom occur. The alpha or leader male shares his female, who are free to mate with whom they please.

The terrific displays of chest-thumping with cupped hands, of barking screams and frenzied ripping up and tossing of branches and leaves, which usually are considered signs of uncontrollable ferocity, are largely bluffs to keep intruders at bay.

Gorillas threaten no living species with extinction.

Humans have received transfusions of gorilla blood. In body structure, sensory capacity, genetic coding and range of emotional sensitivity, gorillas more resemble humans than they do any other creature. The gorilla is the most tolerant primate.



# A lunch date with the gorilla clan

By Jeff Giorfeld

Gorillas, like humans, get bored. That is why zoo keeper John Alcaraz likes to have friends over for lunch.

Inside the gorilla compound at the San Francisco Zoo Gorilla World exhibit there is a small area, six feet wide by 20 feet long, with a stove, sink and refrigerator, where the keepers can prepare meals. Only the thin but sturdy wire separates this area from the gorilla's living quarters.

Alcaraz and a few friends have gathered for lunch. Alcaraz makes an occasion out of lunch time, to break the monotony of zoo life for the gorillas and to give zoo patrons a chance to learn more about these wonderful primates.

A buffet has been set out, including salami, French bread and cheese. A pot of soup is simmering on the stove.

Inside the cage, Missy, a rotund 30-year-old female gorilla is sitting next to the wire eagerly accepting spoonfuls of cottage cheese and pieces of bread and salami from the fingers of excited visitors.

Sunshine and Kubi, Missy's young sons, frolic through the maze of cages, wire-walled rooms actually, that make up the indoor portion of Gorilla World.

Sunshine, the older brother, loves cottage cheese and salami, but Alcaraz warns not to feed Sunshine when Kubi is in the room because Kubi is a jealous little brother and might start a fight.

Pogo, "the old-maid aunt," as Alcaraz calls her, stays outside. She doesn't like family gatherings with strangers, it seems.

Suddenly, the sunlight streaming in from the doorway at the opposite end of the building is cut off by a huge and menacing shape.

The young males stop their game of tag and move to rooms away from the lunch area. Missy too hurries away.

With surprising speed the guests are suddenly face to face with Bwana, the 380-pound dominant "alpha" male gorilla, the undisputed king of Gorilla World.



Missy, the senior citizen among SF Zoo gorillas, peers through her cage and waits for a treat.

The first-time visitors are awed by the closeness to this huge, fierce-looking creature, but Alcaraz and the veteran lunch guests greet Bwana with friendly hellos. Renowned for his intelligence and gentle manners, Bwana is a big favorite of zoo visitors.

One lady has brought him a special treat. She spreads a generous portion of Brie cheese on a piece of bread and offers it through the wire mesh. Bwana gently accepts the treat. Brie is his favorite, next to apples.

At the back of the cage area, Sunshine and Kubi are roughhousing and making a lot of racket. Bwana leaves to see what his sons are up to. Kubi exits quickly but Sunshine is too slow and Bwana gives him an

open-handed cuff, more of a caress than a hit, and the youngster scampers outside. Order restored, Bwana ambles back to join his lunch guests.

With the humans and gorillas in such close quarters, the similarities between the groups are striking. Bwana, unable to vocalize his feelings, has learned to get attention by buzzing his lips together in a distinct Bronx cheer. His hair grows naturally in a spikey style that would be the envy of any punk-rocker. His eyes are warm brown and full of wisdom.

A subject of great amusement for visitors to Gorilla World is the way the animals assume human-like poses, as they bask on the rock formations, lounge on the lawn plucking at blades of grass or just stare off into space.

Alcaraz doesn't think it wrong to anthropomorphize, attribute human personality to animal actions, gorillas. He believes if a test could be devised to measure the reactions of humans and gorillas to certain stimuli, their reactions would be identical.

One of Alcaraz's projects to amuse the gorillas was to have them learn to finger paint. Bwana wasn't interested, the young males didn't have the patience to stay with it, but Missy seemed to enjoy it and after awhile she developed a definite style of her own.

The purpose of Alcaraz's luncheons, games, projects and even Gorilla World itself is to give the animals something to focus their attention on besides cement floors and cages. With all zoo animals and especially with primates, mental health is vitally linked with physical health □

## Koko

Continued from page 1.

A foremost member of the opposition camp is Herbert Terrace, a professor of psychology at Columbia University.

Terrace undertook a study similar to Patterson's with Nim Chimsky, a chimp playfully named after the renowned linguist, Noam Chomsky.

Although Nim managed to pick up a vocabulary of 125 words in five years, Terrace, who originally set out to prove that language was not the exclusive domain of humans, concluded that Nim was only imitating his teachers, reacting to subtle "Clever Hans"-like cues.

Nim also fell short of Terrace's criteria for possessing language by failing to string his words into meaningful sentences, and Terrace said that Nim rarely initiated a conversation.

Patterson has criticized Terrace's technique as the cause of his failure, saying that he drilled and tested Nim, rather than putting him in a less pressured conversation-inducing atmosphere.

She said that later research on Nim conducted by Roger Fout, a psychologist at Central Washington University, resulted in a spontaneity percentile for Nim of about 90 percent, as opposed to Terrace's spontaneity findings of about 10 percent.

Terrace responded that the new research misses the point of his criticism, which is that apes, Nim and Koko included, have yet to construct meaningful sentences.

Patterson and Terrace remain in disagreement on this point. Patterson says that no one has been able to define a sentence as yet. She prefers to call them "utterances," and maintains that Koko and Michael both sign well-formed utterances, composed of a subject, an object and a verb, on a consistent basis.

For all the give-and-take on whether gorillas and other non-humans are capable of language, another question presents itself.

Of what value is a "talking" gorilla?

The value of Patterson's work, according to Jack Robinson, a psychologist at Sonoma State Hospital, is that it will help humans to understand language.

Patterson's findings, said Robinson, demonstrate that "the human brain is not the necessary condition" for having language.

Patterson herself noted that in addition to learning about the developments of language, which in gorillas may correspond to language and thought processes of early humans, her research serves more practical purposes.

Before the Gardners and Patterson brought attention to Ameslan with their research, Patterson said Ameslan was not seriously considered as a language by most educators.

They are now paying more attention to the language, she said, and learning better ways to teach hearing-impaired children to communicate.

In a related area, computer consoles similar to one used by Koko and a more complex one used by Lana, the Yerkes Center chimp, are now being used by hearing-impaired and mentally deficient children, according to Jack Tomlinson, a professor of biology and an animal behaviorist at SF State.

After a tongue-in-cheek comment about "omega" worker monkeys, Tomlinson went on to say that the greatest contribution from communication with non-humans may come from the insight and perspective different from our own that non-humans can offer.

"We may have been receiving extraterrestrial signals for some time," Tomlinson said, but lack the insight to decipher them.

Another question about the value of a talking gorilla was raised by Mike Sulak, an administrator at the San Francisco Zoo, who wanted to know what use human language is to a gorilla.

It will not help protect them in the wild, he said.

**'Gorillas have known how to communicate for millions of years,'** said Yony Bila, a colleague of Sulak's at the zoo. "They don't need us to teach them now."

Bila said that he was negatively influenced with regard to Patterson's project by an article in which a New England law professor said that with Koko's language experience, she is, legally speaking, no longer a gorilla.

"Koko is a *changed* gorilla," responded Sandra Keller, a former volunteer assistant on Patterson's project.

On the usefulness of language research to the gorillas themselves, Keller said, "Penny Patterson has done more to bring attention to gorillas than anyone."

That publicity, she said, is an important factor in the task of saving the rapidly vanishing species from extinction.

Another objection raised by members of the zoo administration is that a "potentially valuable gorilla was taken out of the gene pool" at the zoo when Penny moved Koko from the zoo to Stanford, and later to San Mateo.

Although Patterson hopes that Koko and Michael will mate when they reach maturity in a few years, Sulak thinks it unlikely that they will, or that Koko could raise her child.

Patterson, however, says that she has the advantage of being able to talk to Koko and could help her raise her offspring.

And perhaps, like Washoe, who at fourteen was teaching a two-year-old chimp to sign, Koko will be able to pass her language skills on to a second generation □



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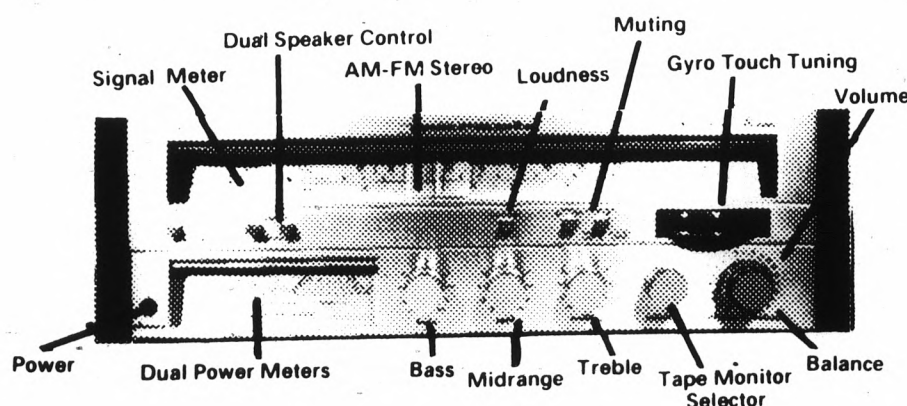
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## Memorial held for '60s figure

By E.A. O'Hara

Haight-Ashbury, the Summer of Love and the phenomenon of the 1960s came alive once again when friends and family joined in a memorial service for William Mark Resner at Temple Emanu-El in San Francisco last Sunday.

Resner, a student at SF State from 1963-66 and co-founder of the Straight Theater, which was active from 1967-69 in the Haight-Ashbury, died in San Francisco of a heart attack on September 18. He was 37.

Resner became a "college dropout" when he left SF State in his senior year to help start the Straight Theater. A political science major, he was an active promoter of campus rallies before most students were aware of campus unrest.

Reginald Eugene Williams, long-time friend and fellow student at SF State, remembered the campus' first anti-war rally in 1963, when there were more people speaking than listening in the audience.

"Bill and I went into the cafeteria and let out a whistle," he said, "challenging everyone to come out and listen. Bill had a perspective into politics that was way ahead of his time. He came from a politically active family and grew up in the McCarthy era. Bill was involved in politics as early as the move to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee. The burning issues of the day were his philosophical bread and butter."

Williams and Resner both left school in January 1966, thinking the time was right for a community-based concert hall to hold the plays, music and dance that were blossoming out of the counterculture movement.

On July 19, 1967, the Straight Theater and its affiliated school for performing arts, renovated by hippy labor and skills and painted in electric colors, opened with a play called, "The Dossier."

Serious drug use, outbreaks of violence, and increasing murders in the Haight spelled the end of the flower-child era, said Williams. Resner, with the other founder, left the Straight Theater in January 1969.

Between 1969 and 1975, Resner organized two printing and advertising companies. The first, Paisley Penguin Productions, was a family venture which including a boutique run by his sister, Virginia, and a psychedelic art-poster and calendar printing business owned with his brother, Hillel.

American Gemini Productions, owned and operated by Resner, also tapped the poster craze of the 1970s and featured designs by such San Francisco artists as Victor Moscoso.

Resner's last venture, the firm Automobiles of Distinction, is currently operating on Sutter Street in San Francisco.

Resner attended Lowell High School. He is survived by his daughter, Jennifer; father, Herbert; brother, Hillel; and sister, Virginia Resner.

At Sunday's memorial service, Henry Kramer quoted from a letter Resner drafted in 1980, when he knew already of the seriousness of his heart problems.

"It occurs to me," the letter read, "that I am a seeker, not a knower; at all times close to the spectrum human life."

His motto was, "Shuck on through."

## School chief opposes cuts

By Michael B. Miller

Dr. Wilson Riles, state superintendent of public instruction, says he opposes the recent CSUC budget cuts and the proposal to begin charging California residents tuition for the state colleges and universities.

The Brown administration cut \$10 million from the CSUC system budget this year and has proposed \$50 million in cuts for next year. Riles said after a speech he gave to the Commonwealth Club of California Friday that he believes this trend will not continue.

"I think we've gone through this orgy of tax cuts and I believe that the defeat of Proposition 9 indicates that Californians don't want to give up on their services, particularly education," he said.

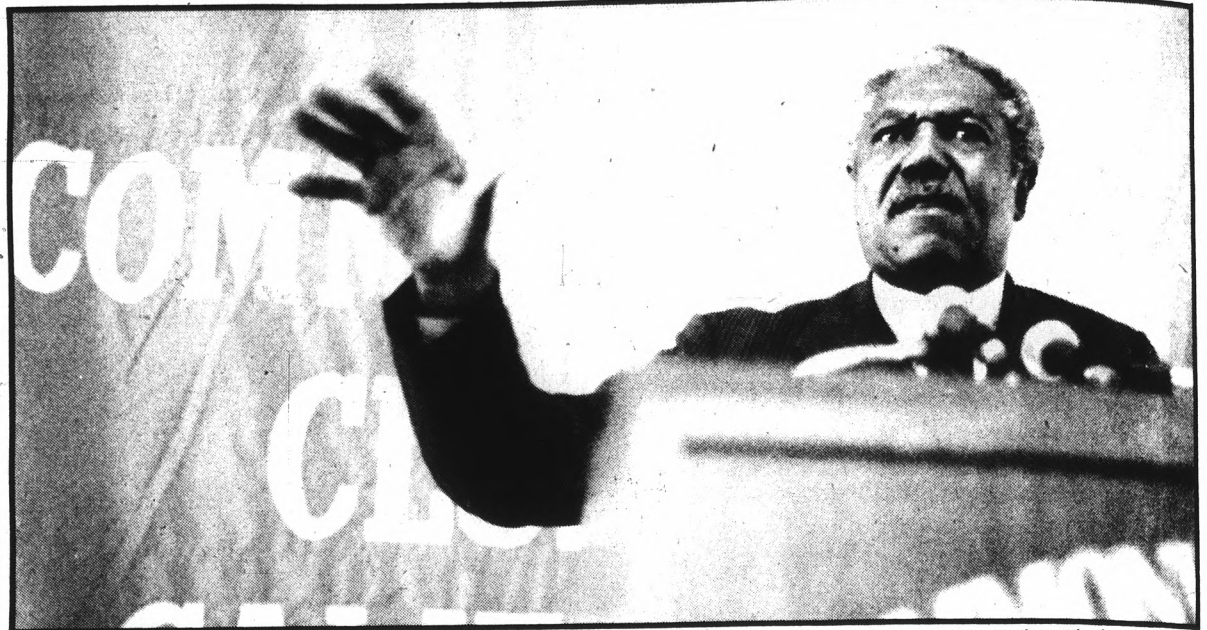
He hopes that if these cuts have to be absorbed they will not be directed toward student programs.

Riles, who is seeking a fourth term next year, has been superintendent since 1970. His liberal views on most issues and programs in the field of education have been the center of controversy for a decade.

Riles openly opposes Reagan's proposed cuts in both school lunch subsidies and in federal aid to middle-class college students. He thinks that the administration is heading in the wrong direction.

"Many college students benefit by the guaranteed loans. I hope that the administration will figure out a way to have those loans repaid or urge lending institutions to make them possible, instead of cutting the programs out. I believe a number of youngsters will find it difficult to go to school if those loans are not provided."

In response to a recent proposal by the chancellor's office for a tuition policy for state residents, Riles said, "I'm opposed to imposing tuitions on California students. I think the contributions we get from the well-educated students



Phoenix photo/Charles Hammond

### Wilson Riles speaking at Commonwealth Club.

more than offsets charging them tuition. And as long as I'm on the board of trustees, I'm going to oppose it."

Concerning his plans to bring money back into the educational system, he said, "I think we will eventually have to go to an initiative. We will have to put into the constitution the amount of money needed and stabilize it, maybe tie it into some kind of index. I'm not sure that the Legislature is ready to bite the bullet. But I believe the people may be ready."

Riles also said he favors the recent revamping of the general education requirements in the CSUC system. He believes that the high schools will respond to it by preparing their students better, and that strengthening the curriculum will be moving in the right direction.

However, Riles said, "I will certainly

do my best to see that the impact of this is studied very carefully so we do not penalize students as we move ahead with this program."

In regard to the class-action suit filed against the CSUC system involving refugees who have to pay non-resident tuition, Riles does not believe they have a legitimate case.

"You have to draw the line somewhere," he said. "I think we ought to encourage qualified refugees to get into college and I would hope that we can do something to speed up making them citizens. I don't see how you can just admit them, however, because we could be overwhelmed with them."

Riles fielded questions dealing with the phasing out of the Department of Education by the Reagan administration.

"I met with the President three weeks

ago. I asked him to assume leadership in developing a consensus on what the role of the federal government is in education and what it is not."

Riles said he did not agree with the proposed elimination of the Department of Education. "I think it's a political move. It's premature and irrelevant."

One club member asked Riles which country he felt is doing the best job in education. Riles said there was no question that Japan is doing a very good job.

"When I asked the Japanese superintendent what the biggest problem is in their schools, I was surprised. He said the biggest problem was the pressure of studying too hard on their youngsters, particularly at the high school level. Well, when he said that, I had to say that we have many problems in California, but studying too hard was not one of them."

## Hurdle for non-residents

By Donna Cooper

Michael Elias wants to see his name in lights. But next year he could end up shoveling horse manure in Golden Gate Park.

Elias, an SF State Theatre Arts major, said he may be forced to drop out of school as a result of Assembly Bill 251 which the state legislature passed last July.

The bill, a rider on the 1981-82 budget, makes it mandatory for out-of-state students, who formerly received resident status after living in the state for one year, to prove that they have been financially independent for three years.

Elias, 21, said that three years ago he was a senior in high school and lived with his parents in Indiana. After graduation, he attended Ball State University in Muncie where one of his

professors recommended SF State to him.

"He told me there was an excellent drama department here," he said.

Elias then dropped out of school and worked as a grocery clerk until he had saved enough money to move to San Francisco.

Elias, who paid roughly \$1,200 in tuition last year, said he expected to pay resident fees this year.

"I don't know what I'm going to do. My parents haven't given me money in years. I guess I can try to come up with the money this semester but after that I don't know."

Elias said he's being discriminated

against. "I feel like a second-class citizen. I'm not a resident of California and I'm not a resident of Indiana either."

The new requirement is unfair, he said. "The state is having financial difficulty and they don't want to make the taxpayers pay for it. This is probably a result of Proposition 13 and Reagan economics."

"I question the priorities. Are we going to put a price tag on education so that only the wealthy can attend school?"

Elias said he is considering filing a class action suit against the Legislature.

## Phoenix on Viacom TV

Phoenix and Golden Gate will provide news copy to be aired on Viacom cablevision's channel 35.

Leo Young, journalism department chairman, signed a contract with Viacom Wednesday morning. Details of the service have not been worked out yet, Young said.

The newspapers will share approximately one screen of copy a week, which will be shown at the beginning of each hour throughout the week, Young said.

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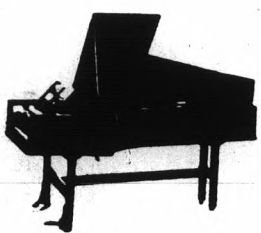
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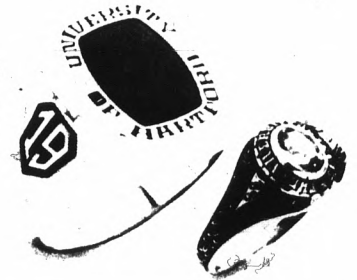
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# Arts

## A mellow Miles attempts comeback

By Charles J. Lenatti

Miles Davis remains an enigma. Some members of the audience at Davis' concert at the Concord Pavilion Saturday night, felt like guests who were invited to a feast but were asked to leave after the soup course.

Others remembered concerts in which Davis' sole contribution was a single solo. They had grown hungry for Miles after his six-year hiatus from the Bay Area and were grateful for even a small taste of music from the man who, perhaps more than anyone else, has influenced the course of jazz for the last 25 years.

Wearing a baggy, rust-colored jump suit and white cap, Davis paced the stage like a neurotic chicken for the duration of two 40-minute sets.

With his horn pointed earthward like a divining rod drawn by a musical magnet, Davis, at times, seemed completely oblivious to his audience. Midway through the first set, Davis wandered to the right rear corner of the stage and played a trumpet solo directed at a small shrubbery.

At other times he was uncharacteristically warm and accessible, walking over to the side of the stage to serenade patrons in the front row. At the end of the concert, he even came out to take a bow while affectionately embracing his fellow musicians.

Davis' trumpet playing has a fragile, tenuous sound, like a voice on the verge of cracking with emotion. He delivers notes in sporadic bursts, doling them out as if they were as precious as his blood. While there are trumpet players who play with more brute strength, none plays with more feeling.

Even by his own standards, Davis sounded frail on Saturday night, perhaps showing the strain of an arduous tour after a lengthy absence from the concert scene.

Davis has always surrounded himself with talented musicians who can build a dense rhythmic framework while he picks moments to interject his musical comments.

Davis' current group — which includes an electric guitar, congas, drums, bass and saxophone — provides him with yeoman-like, if relatively simple, rhythmic support. They do not engage in the dynamic intragroup interplay or the polyrhythmic adventures that made his '70s bands sound like a multi-cultural traffic jam. The overall effect is streamlined and more accessible if somewhat less stimulating.

Guitarist Mike Stern and saxophone player Bill Evans played solos which showed them to be musicians of considerable ability and taste.

Stern, a Pat Metheny look- and sound-alike with blue jeans and shoulder length hair, was particularly impressive.



He played a smooth blend of blues and rock with a minimum of distortion, sometimes at a breakneck pace. He is not simply a sprinter on guitar, though, and displayed his virtuosity by sometimes duplicating Davis' solos note for note.

Evans played soprano and tenor sax and was alternately evocatively spare, in the Wayne Shorter tradition, and rhythmically propulsive, like a young John Coltrane.

One of the concert's highlights was a duet by Davis and Evans on soprano near the end of the second set in which they harmonized the same phrase 11 times with slight but insightful variations.

Unfortunately, the duet was one of the few occasions where the musicians seemed to really feel what each other was doing.

Electric bassist Marcus Miller,

restrained most of the time, occasionally broke through with some wickedly funky bass lines.

Drummer Al Foster and conga player Mino Cinelu contributed a driving rhythmic beat, but their nuances were lost in the Pavilion's sound system.

While most of the two sets reflected Davis' current musical interests, particularly his latest album, "The Man With the Horn," the group's musical meanderings also included forays into old territory.

The second set was particularly evocative as it alluded to Davis' "Sketches of Spain" collaboration with the late Gil Evans. His hypnotic trumpet traced a breathtaking course against a background of Spanish martial rhythms.

Davis' fans hope he doesn't wait another six years before he performs here again. Six years is too long for a Miles-less diet.

## Flora, Airtto to perform at State

By Ken Maryanski

Two of the most critically acclaimed musicians in the jazz world are sure to satisfy lovers of all types of music when they perform at the Barbary Coast this coming Monday.

The music of percussionist Airtto Moreira and singer Flora Purim is by no means traditional jazz, but rather an exciting blend of bossa-nova, jazz and rock that defies even the vague category of "fusion."

Born in Brazil, Airtto first became known for his fresh approach to percussion while playing with Miles Davis in the late-1960s. Since then he has played with nearly every major jazz star, as well as Paul Simon, Santana and, most recently, members of the Grateful Dead.

Purim, also from Brazil, became an established bossa-nova singer there with a series of hit albums and singles. She also had her own television show at one time. In the United States, she has worked with Duke Pearson, Stanley Clarke and George Duke.

But the husband-and-wife team of Airtto and Purim is perhaps most famous for their work with Chick Corea's now-defunct Return to Forever band. With that group, Purim popularized Corea's now-classic songs "Spain" and "500 Miles High."

Purim has since been voted best



female jazz vocalist in Downbeat Magazine's Jazz Poll. Her six-octave range and emotional shadings can be heard on such solo albums as "Butterfly Dreams," "Open Your Eyes, You Can Fly" and "Carry On."

Airtto has likewise won numerous awards for his work on the congas, agogos, berimbau and other percussion instruments, some of which he invented himself. Among his albums are "Free," "I'm Fine, How Are You?" and "Touching You, Touching Me."

Together, their music is far from the heavy-handed electric sound one expects from "fusion" groups. While the band's music on Monday will include the traditional "fusion" mix of keyboards, bass, drums and guitar, the group will more likely approach the "Light as a Feather" sound of the old Corea group.

"My goal is to communicate," says Purim. "I can never completely leave technique behind, but if it comes to it, you sacrifice technique for communication."

The group will perform on Oct. 5 at 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. Student tickets are \$2.50; general admission seats are \$3.50.



Phoenix photo/Toru Kawana

## High society sparkles in 'Secluded Rendezvous'

By Linda Aube

It's classy, camp and dazzling. The Theatre Arts Department's "In Some Secluded Rendezvous" revels in the glamour of the satin gown, white fox fur and black tuxedo of pre-World War II San Francisco society.

The time is 1939 and the players are the patrons, waiters and maitre d' of a swank, potted-palm, stuffy — "No unescorted ladies allowed" — nightclub. The story, with practically no dialogue, is told through its music.

Be it ever so thin, "In Some Secluded Rendezvous" does have a plot. It's a classic boy-meets-girl, boy-gets-girl story mixed in with a San Francisco boy-meets-boy and boys-will-be-boys story.

Rich and bored, Bing (Allen Chinn) falls for the nightclub singer (Daria Janese). He sits at the bar and sings, "I Can't Get Started With You." The bartender (Dean Lewis) continues the song seated atop the piano gazing into the startled male piano player's eyes.

Everyone you've ever seen in the late show is here: Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers, Bing Crosby, Marlene Dietrich, Ruby Keeler and the Busby Berkeley showgirls. But this production is a salute to their talents and music, not a nostalgia rip-off.

With authentic costumes and sets, this show could have a bad case of the "cutes" but it doesn't. Throughout their 29 songs, the 17-person cast tap dances, sings, swings and parodies the 1930s musical with style and a sense of humor.

But, from "Smoke Gets In Your Eyes" to "These Foolish Things," Janese is clearly the star. As the sultry singer, she cavorts in long black gloves, cigarette holder, Carmen Miranda costumes and delivers a mellow rendition of Marlene Dietrich in "Falling In Love Again."

This original revue continues on campus Oct. 1, 2, 3 and 4. For information, call 469-2467.

## Orchestral Manoeuvres in the city

By Joseph H. Ackerman

After a year and a half of phenomenal success on the English charts, the band Orchestral Manoeuvres in the Dark has finally released an album in America.

A distillation of their two British LPs, "O.M.D." showcases the talents of Andy McCluskey (bass guitar, vocals and synthesizers) and Paul Humphreys (synthesizers and vocals).

Currently on tour in support of the album, OMD played to full houses at the Old Waldorf last Saturday and Sunday nights.

The duo — expanded to a quartet for live performance — fronted by McCluskey, played a short but impressive set that

transformed their clean, well-mannered, high-tech studio sound into thumping live dance rock.

While in the same class as Gary Numan and Ultravox — heavy pop-rock with extensive use of synthesizers — McCluskey and Humphreys have managed to develop a distinct sound of their own.

Their songs have very pleasant, sometimes haunting melodies, mixed with catchy and decidedly hummable hooks. McCluskey's voice, also a distinguishing feature, tends toward the emotive rather than the melodramatic as is common with groups of this type, such as Spandau Ballet.

Rather than the cold and distant approach taken by machine mongers like Numan, OMD has

managed to achieve a warmer, more human sound despite the synthetic tones of the music itself.

The show at the Waldorf consisted of mostly original material, the bulk of which is on the American LP. Surprisingly, the evening's best moments came from two songs not on the album.

On "Pretending to See the Future," the band rocked with a ferociousness not even hinted at in the studio version. The only non-original song of the night was an almost unrecognizable, orchestrally manoeuvred version of Chris Montez's "The More I See You."

While there is a distinctive OMD sound, the band is multifaceted. Songs such as the haunting "Stanlow" and the disturbing

and dissonant "Dancing" proved beyond any doubt that these guys are anything but a one-joke band.

However, the band's pop songs are its most popular feature. Combining energetic tempos with melodies that are harder to get out of your head than the most obnoxious commercial jingles, songs like "Red Frame/White Light," "Electricity," "Almost" and "Enola Gay" have carried OMD to the status of a major attraction in the United Kingdom.

Their latest release, the single "Souvenir," currently number three on the British charts, is only available here as an import, but will be on the band's next LP, "Architectural Morality," due out in December.

## An inside look at China today

By Tom Levy

To see China through Eve Arnold's eyes, is to really see it for the first time.

Eve Arnold, well-known photojournalist and member of the Magnum photo agency, spent five months traveling more than 40,000 miles in China during 1979.

Arnold's exhibit of color photographs at the Chinese Culture Center documents the ways of life of today's mainland Chinese, particularly the minorities who make up about 6 percent of China's population. The people of Tibet, Xinjiang (Sinkiang) and Mongolia are well represented on the white walls of the center's small, but well-lit gallery.

Even more valuable though, the show presents a China composed of individuals — an enlightening vision for Americans raised on notions of Chinese doing gymnastics en masse in huge stadiums.

The strongest images are Arnold's portraits: an old man wearing antique glasses, a Buddhist monk carrying a stack of books in a Szechuan monastery, a young girl pensively gleaning rice, and a pair of young workers. These last two photos, examples of some of the fine dye transfer prints in her show, deserve description.

A young man, a worker in a tractor factory, stands with casual, almost careless strength. With arms crossed and head

tilted to one side, he looks at the viewer cautiously.

Next to him is the portrait of a woman oil field worker. Wearing a steel hard hat, she carries a large, red wrench on her shoulder. Beads of sweat glisten on her upper lip as she faces the viewer squarely.

These portraits demonstrate Arnold's unassuming, yet penetrating and honest look at the Chinese people. These are quiet moments — preserved through the medium of Arnold's photography — where one is able to meet the Chinese people we have been so curious about, and who have been so curious about us.

As a stranger — a Westerner unable to speak their language (Arnold worked with an interpreter) — she ventured into the lives of these people. And although there are photographs that have a somewhat stilted, posed quality, the majority give the viewer a relatively realistic glimpse of Chinese life, a glimpse that's been difficult for Westerners to get.

Arnold was able to gain a measure of trust from the Chinese whose lives she entered. And she was able to convince the Chinese government to grant her the access necessary to pursue her vision of those lives.

Arnold's 104 color photographs of China will be shown at the Chinese Culture Center, 750 Kearny St., through Nov. 8. The hours are Tuesday through Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sunday, 12 noon to 4 p.m., and admission is free.



The weathered face of a retired worker in China is sensitively painted by Eve Arnold's camera.

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# Sports

## Booters can't crack 'the wall'

By Steve Tady

It was crystal clear frustration, and soccer coach Jack Hyde summed it up perfectly. "There was a glass wall in front of that goal," he said.

The Gator soccer team had just been shutout by Hayward State, 1-0. As the Gators went to the sidelines after the final horn sounded, the frustration was evident. Four letter words flowed freely.

The first half was all SF State. A goal seemed imminent as they pounded shots at two Hayward goalies. The Gators were pushing so hard that the first

goalie, Niles Searles, lasted only 10 minutes. Although he played only 10 minutes, Searles made two outstanding saves. The first involved a breakaway by Pete Mangini. As the junior forward poured in on Searles, the goalie attacked and quickly smothered his left-footed attempt.

On his next outstanding play, he injured his right leg and was out for the remainder of the game. As Pete Mangini drove toward the goal, Searles again went out to attack, this time with his foot. A thunderous pop resulted from their feet meeting the ball at the same time. Searles was down. Pete ran the ball

down and got it to Richard Mainz who had an open net staring him in the face. Goal Gators! Wrong! An alert Luis Araya headed the well-placed shot out of the goal mouth.

The next near goal was another case of the glass wall rearing its ugly head. Gator goalie, Andreas Wolf, booted the ball a long way down field. Malcolm Copley took a clean shot that was deflected back toward the advancing Gators. The new Hayward goalie, Carlos Devalos, was now out of position and Chris Dunning's open net attempt dribbled just inches to the left of the goal.

The game-winning goal, which came early in the second half, was scored on the only mistake Wolf made all day. Pioneer forward Dennis Inan had a step on Reynolds and was quickly moving toward Wolf. Reynolds finally caught Inan, but Wolf came out of the goal and tried to stop the advancing forward. Reynolds seemed to have gained better defensive position. It would have been a tough shot with a goalie in the goal. Unfortunately, Wolf had committed himself and the quick Inan rolled it in from the right side.

As the second half wore on, frustration began to set in. The Gators were pressing, and the offside calls began to come. Along with the offside calls, some bad passes showed up. Soon they were bickering with each other, and the game was essentially over.

The Hayward defense, especially the goalie Devalos, played well and should be given proper credit.

Hyde said the Gators should have scored at least three goals. New assistant coach Patricia Poli summed it up when she said, "We had the better play, but they had the goal."

With a little practice, and a little cool, maybe the Gators can shatter the glass wall, and win some games



Gator Chris Dunning (26) attempts a sliding tackle.

## Gator Sports Calendar

### Women's Soccer

Women's soccer has gone varsity and this spring will be the first year of action. All women interested in playing soccer at SF State should contact Jack Hyde or Patricia Poli in Gym 109 or call them at ext. 1804.

### Women's Basketball

Coach Emily Manwaring is preparing her team for another run at the national championship. They have finished fifth in the nation the last two years in a row. Any women interested in trying out for the team should contact Manwaring or Assistant Coach Bly at ext. 1579.

### Men's Soccer

After a rough start in league play the Gators will be trying to get back on the winning track as they face University of the Pacific in Stockton on Saturday Oct. 3. Next Wednesday, they entertain the Santa Clara Broncos on Maloney Field at 3 p.m.

### Water Polo

Coach Zane's team is in the win column after coming from behind to nip Santa Clara last Friday by a score of 8-7. The friendly waters of the Gator Pool seemed to make the difference as Keith Lampkin and Mike Carr each scored two goals. Steve Sproule, Steve Brewer, Ed Brown and Richard Ellis all added single goals.

After trailing 6-3, the Gators came back to take a 7-6 lead and then held on for the victory.

On Friday and Saturday the team travels to Stanford to compete in the American Water Polo Coaches Tournament and the Nor Cal Tournament. Friday games are at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Saturday they take to the water at 10 a.m.

### Women's Volleyball

League play will continue for the volleyball squad as they try to post their first win against UC Davis and Chico State this Friday and Saturday. Friday's game begins at 7 p.m. and Saturday's contest against the Wildcats starts at 3 p.m. Both games will be at SF State in the gym.

## Harriers off and running

By R.C. Morgan-Wilde

### Men....

After dropping a meet to Cal State, Northridge, last Saturday, the SF State men's cross-country team will travel to the state capitol this weekend to face Cal-State, Hayward, Sacramento State, and Fresno State.

"We can beat Hayward in the distance run," was the first thing that new men's cross-country Coach Harry Marra had to say.

Marra, who replaced David Fix — now head coach at Oregon's Lewis and Clark — talked excitedly about his team's prospects for fall cross-country races. "We have a very good team, very capable," he said.

The host Gator team was defeated 17-43 by Northridge at last Saturday's meet at Crystal Springs.

Top honors for the Gators went to Mark Osuna, who finished fourth in the 10,000 meter race in 34:11.

Mike Fanelli was the second Gator under the flag, finishing the race in 35:39 for seventh place.

Marra's squad is 10 runners deep this fall. The other runners are Dave Skoufos, Pete Patis, Yannick Loyer, Mike Boitano, Jim Saladino, Carl Tam, Dan Sanchez and Andy Leong.

Marra's appraisal of his team was confident. "Patis is a good

steeplechase runner, and he's very capable," he said. "We have five runners who run about the same time in the 6.2 mile race. This will be good for our team scores."

"Our performance on Saturday was about where we want to be for this time period," he said. "We want everybody to run their very best race on October 31."

That date is circled for the men's cross-country team. It is the day of the NCAA Division II regionals race. It is also the day the Far Western Conference will have its championship, a combined meet. Marra wants the team to peak for that event.

The Gators will host the event at Crystal Springs.

### Women....

Lloyd Wilson, the new head coach for the women's cross-country team, is looking forward to Saturday's meet at Sonoma State.

Last Saturday the women's cross-country team failed to score any points at Crystal Springs because only four of its seven runners were able to compete. At least five runners must compete in order to be ranked in a meet, according to Golden State Conference rules.

Lisa Macias, an SF State

sophomore, finished 18th overall at the meet, hosted by SF State.

"Lisa is our major contender," Wilson said. "She has a chance to go to the NCAA National Regional Meet in Pomona, on November 7, 1981."

Macias has run the 5,000 meter cross-country race in 19:42, but her time on Saturday was 20:47 for the 3.1 mile race.

Macias' teammates who competed were freshman Lisa Leal, and seniors Sara Shain and Jeanette McFall. The other runners on the team had a virus and were not able to compete on Saturday.

Wilson expects to have a full squad this Saturday for the six-team meet at Sonoma.

"I am really looking forward to seeing Claudette Arredondo run," said Wilson. "She should be back by Saturday, and we have Amy Davey, and Cara Miller as well."

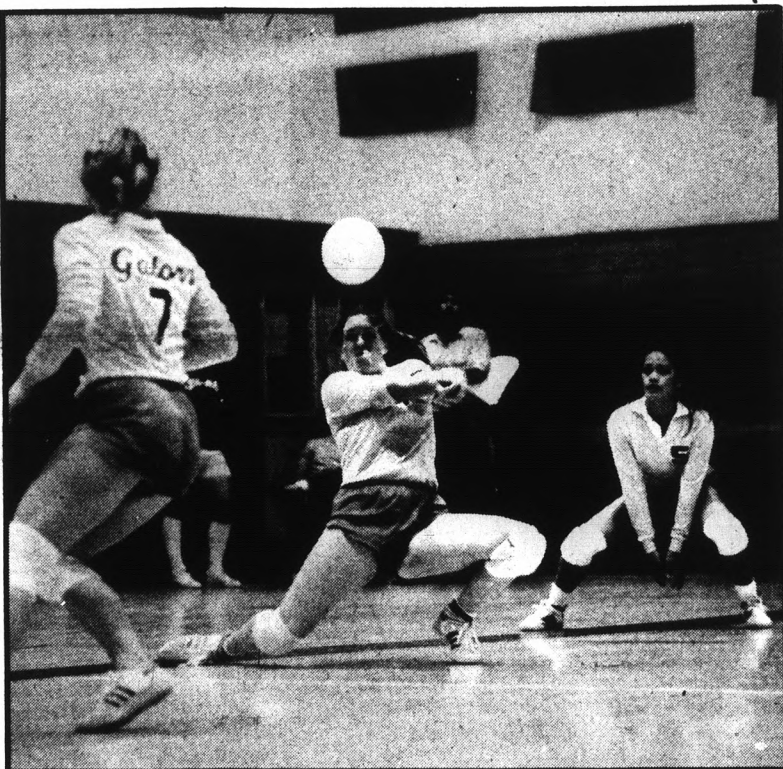
Wilson, who came here from Humboldt State, is optimistic that the team will be coming by the time of the conference championship on October 24, which State will host at Crystal Springs.

This week, Arredondo, a junior, Davey, a sophomore, and Miller, also a junior, will join their team in practice for the meet over the weekend.

## Volleyballers will face Davis and Chico

"Our players are small but quick," said Kathy Argo, SF State's women's volleyball coach.

Unfortunately, they were not quick enough to defeat the University of Santa Clara's tall and agile team Tuesday.



Phoenix photo /Charles Hammons

Trish McEvoy digs a spike as Stefani Giraudo (7) and Jessica Después (5) support.

Santa Clara towered over SF State with more than just their height. The southern peninsula team also appeared polished and well organized with their occasional faking patterns.

Coach Argo realized her team's shortcomings after they lost all three games, 15-8, 15-4, 15-8.

"I feel our back row played a good defense against a fast team and one that fakes well," said Argo. "Our team is young. Development of a player's blocking technique comes later. Blocking is our weakest point right now."

The Gators' block was not strong until the middle of the final game when Carrie Wert spiked and came back with a block against Santa Clara.

At that point, the strategy of blocking some of the Broncos' powerful shots caught on, and Jessica Después followed Wert's example making two fine blocks.

A fine show of Gator strength during the long rally gave some hope early in the first game as SF State allowed only a three point spread. But Santa Clara showed the Gators they meant business with their smooth serves and close-to-the-net defense.

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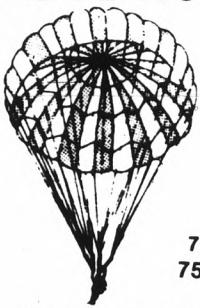
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# No poetry in motion as Gators romp

By Danny Jong

The Whittier Poets looked confident as they emerged from their pre-game session and marched down the stands onto the field. But the next 60 game minutes turned out to be a lesson in humility for them.

The SF State football squad used its 1981 home opener to whip the Southern California team, 52-20, in a non-conference game.

The first score of the afternoon was set up by Andy Verdore's recovery of a Whittier fumble on the Poets' 2-yard line. Gator running back Steve Campbell plunged 2 yards on the next play to put six on the scoreboard.

Placekicker Michael Spiers, playing in his first game, made it 7-0 with his kick with 10:09 left in the first quarter. Spiers had a busy afternoon with seven point-after kicks and one field goal.

The Gators next score came from their next possession when running back Ernie Christmas returned a Whittier punt 39 yards to put SF State on the Poets' 35-yard line.

Six plays later, Campbell cut left and broke through for 13 yards and a touchdown to put the Gators on the board again. After Spiers' kick, the Gators led 14-0 with 7:05 left in the first quarter.

Whittier came back later in the quarter to score with Mike Frazette's 35-yard touchdown pass to receiver Bob Collins.

The Gators began the second quarter with a 3-yard toss from quarterback Russ Jensen to receiver Lamonte Winston. Spiers' kick made it 21-7 and put the Gators ahead for the rest of the afternoon.

SF State scored again with a Christmas touchdown romp of 29 yards. But with one second left before the half, Whittier put another seven on the board with a jump-ball pass from Whittier quarterback Joey Jordan to Collins again. Somehow the ball floated between Gator defenders.

The score at the half was 28-13.

In the third quarter, Spiers kicked a 34-yard field goal and Jensen threw a 30-yard touchdown pass to running back Poncho James. The score was 38-13 before Whittier QB Jordan took the ball in on a keeper.

In the fourth quarter, Jordan's pass was intercepted by Chambers, who ran it back for the score.

Gator quarterback Brian Regalot, in for Jensen, finished the Gator's scorefest with a 4-yard pass to receiver Bob Hughes. That made the final score 52-20.

The Gator offense will need the same performance it got from Christmas on the ground if they are to beat Sacramento State.

Christmas carried the ball 15 times for 120 yards, the most a running back has gained since 1973.

Christmas was playing only his second game last weekend as a Gator, and Rowen will be looking for the running back to hit his peak against the Sacramento Hornets.

"Christmas is a very talented player," Rowen said. "We think he may be approaching his potential."

On offense, Rowen said the passing game could use a little more help. Jensen passed for 121 yards, completing 8 of 15 attempts with two touchdowns and one interception. Jensen fared better in the previous game against Northridge when he passed for 205 yards, completing 15

out of the 36 attempts, with two interceptions and two touchdowns.

Defensively, Rowen added, the Gators need to put more pressure on the quarterback. However, he did say the defense improved against Whittier.

Linebacker Marshall Newson was a powerhouse on defense as he recorded three quarterback sacks to go with his 12 tackles. Newson shared Player of the Week honors with Christmas.

The Gators racked up 393 yards in total offense, with 241 of those yards coming from a solid rushing game and 152 yards from the air attack.

Although standout safety Donnie Sut-

ton did not get an interception, he made five tackles to bring his career total to 222, a record for defensive backs and one that will be hard to break.

The work of Mike Mancini, freshman punter, has been superb. He is averaging 42 yards a kick with a net of 39 yards. Opponents are averaging a mere three yards per punt return.

Gator special teams have been performing well.

This weekend the Gators take a break before heading up to Sacramento for the first league contest of the season. The Gators will go against the Hornets at 7:30 p.m. on Oct. 10.

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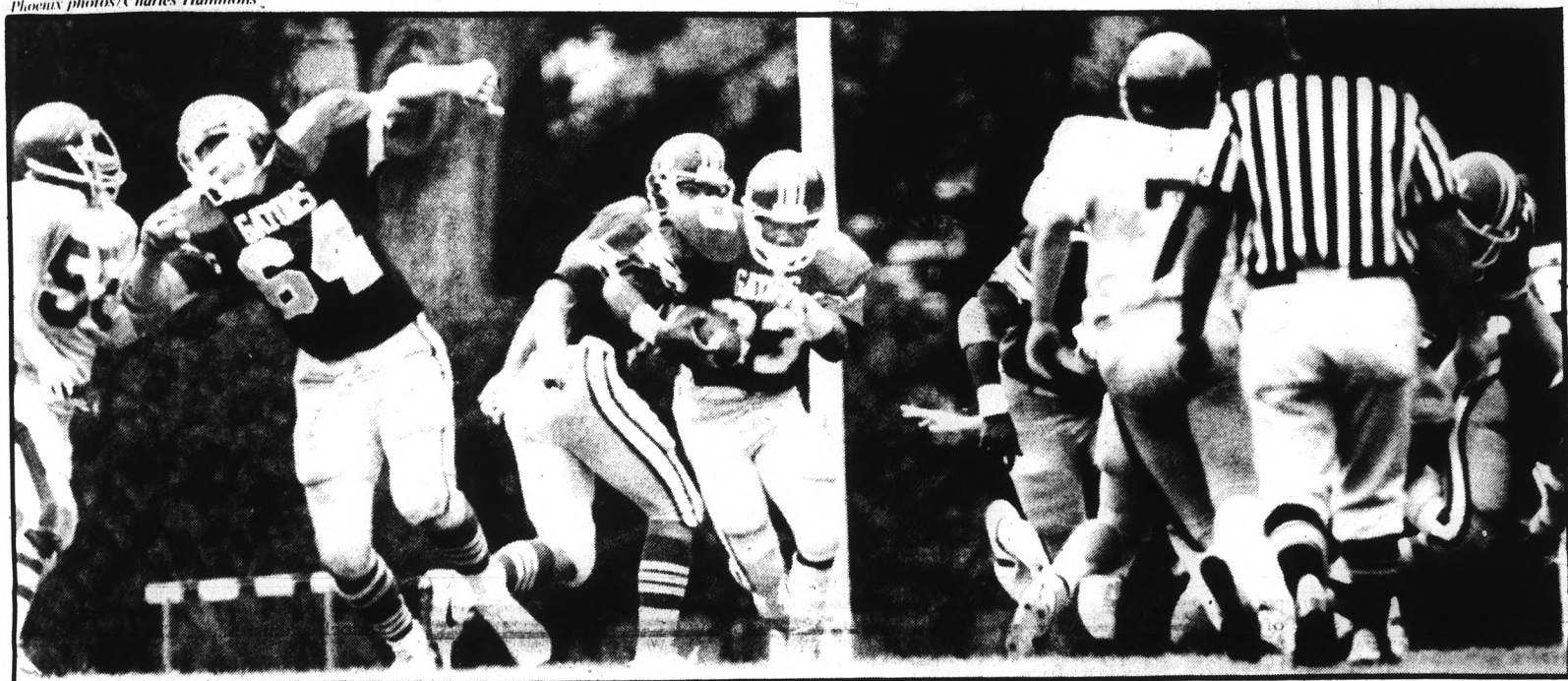
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Bob Hughes makes a picture perfect touchdown grab (above). Ernie Christmas roars through a gaping hole on his way to 120 yards rushing (below).



## Bly will assist Manwaring

Coach Emily Manwaring has taken her women's basketball team to the national finals the last two years. Each time it finished fifth. With just a little help they may reach the top. She just received the help she may need.

Jo Ann Bly has been named the new Assistant Women's Basketball coach at SF State. Bly attended Ohio State and Long Beach State (1976-81) competing in basketball, track and softball. She earned her degree from Long Beach where the 49ers finished sixth in the nation last year for Division I AIAW.

Bly is currently working on her master's degree in sports psychology at UC Berkeley.

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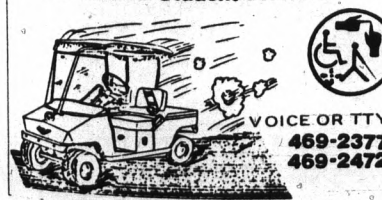
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# Backwords

## Tanning

By Christian Clanet

**D**enizens of cool and foggy San Francisco have always been the exception to the stereotype of the sun-bronzed Californian. And now, when fashion cries shame on the once-envied porcelain complexion of the manor-born, San Franciscans are basking in modern technology's alternatives to good ol' sunbathing.

The time of ultraviolet zaps has come. Since "tan" is synonymous with "health," "beauty," "affluence" and "sensuality," the suntan salon craze has hit America.

The tanning mania started in France in the '60s when CoCo Channel, queen of designers, declared that brown skin is beautiful. Panic. The queen's submissive subjects rushed to the Riviera in a sudden quest for beauty. But winter came fast, so photobiologists entered the scene with ultra-violet lamps. Suntanning became an inside job. Salons equipped with UV lamps spread like an oily suntan lotion over Europe.

The fad took about a decade to reach the United States. The first tanning salon was installed in August 1978, in of all places, Searcy, Ark.

Within a year, the idea had spread across the country.

In San Francisco, the idea mushroomed fast. By 1980, seven salons were operating. Since then, three went out of business, but the four that survived prosper. They are in storefronts on Union, Polk and Castro streets as well as in the financial district.

Tanning studios have adopted either a tropical motif or the professional decor of the mini-medical clinic.

Brownie's on Union Street chose the former. Open roof, plants and chairs made of bamboo aim at taking the customer to an exotic land. Alone, behind the reception desk, manager Sydney Buckley blends into the salon's South Sea's ambience. A light, shiny tan gives her a healthy look, as if she just returned from a trip to Hawaii.

"It's the lamps," she said, showing me the back room.

A few minutes later I was in a tanning booth for a free session. While showing me how to work the different switches, Buckley explained that Brownie's stopped using the standing cubicles, which were found in virtually every studio in the United States when the rash of tanning salons started.

Now, Brownie's uses a newer and supposedly safer method. Before, suntan freaks were zapped between three and five minutes — according to the lightness of their skin — with ultra-violet Beta rays. Later, UVB rays proved to be damaging to the skin. The new method, developed by German photobiologists, utilizes ultraviolet Alpha rays which, according to Buckley, are innocuous.

Because UVA rays allow longer exposures, the session also is an attempt at relaxation.

"Simply lie down on the bed and relax," Buckley said before leaving the booth. The bed was as hard as a board and contained UVA lamps under a pane of glass.

I hung my clothes and set the time-switch at 20 minutes as instructed (although the Food and Drug Administration's regulation restricts usage to 15 minutes).

The narcissistic ritual started. The ultraviolet glow emitted from

the bulbs was deceptively gentle. I was bathed in a soft blue light.

Looking through the goggles Buckley asked me to wear to prevent cornea damage, I located the remote controls and pressed the button. The roof of lamps over the bed descended.

She told me to keep the lamps as close to the body as possible, and I complied.

She promised me she would play a nice tape in my booth, so I grabbed the headphones. Nice indeed! Pink Floyd.

Twenty minutes later the lights went off, and my complimentary session was over.

Buckley told me I would see a change. My skin did have a light, discreet, reddish tan. According to Buckley, seven consecutive days of 20-to-30-minute sessions are necessary to complete a tan.

"Our customers can see it works. They come back," she said.

Brownie's has signed up nearly 1,000 tan-seekers since it opened in March. Onerous prices — \$100 for 15 sessions — make indoor tanning an affluent person's affair.

Lawyers, doctors, housewives and even students comprise most of San Francisco's suntan-studio clientele. Generally, the number of men exceeds that of women.

"Men are more vain than women," said Buckley. She reached this conclusion after working for two years in the indoor tanning business.

"I come here for my ego," said Jack Lamb, 35. "When I have a tan I'm more handsome. I get more dates."

For the same reason, a businessman from East Jerusalem patronizes Tan Francisco in the financial district.

"I want to be more attractive," he said simply. He also claimed UV stimulates his libido.

Whether or not it is the idea that drives clients to tanning parlors, vanity and the constraints of time also play their part in attracting customers. Operators claim that 30-minute exposures equal three to four hours in the sun.

According to proprietors of UVA parlors, indoor tanning is safe. The

lamps emit 0.1 to 2.0 percent of UVBs and 19.1 of UVAs.

The theory behind them is that by increasing the UVA percentage while lowering the UVB percentage, a tan can be achieved without fear of burning.

A spokesman for Silver Group, sole importer of UVA bulbs which emit only 0.1 percent of UVBs, said Tan Always on Castro Street and four private clubs are the only salons in town to have purchased their lamps.

Such equipment has its critics. In the October 1980 issue of F.D.A. Consumer Magazine, Dr. Alan Anderson said, "It's very likely that UVA rays are associated with aging."

He labelled UVBs as the primary cancer-causing rays.

Dr. John Reeves, chief of the San Francisco General Hospital Dermatology Department also is critical.

"I think UVA is a mild cancer promoter," he said.

He explained that six years ago, UVAs were used for treatment of acne and other infections until physicians realized their patients skin looked older.

"UVAs provoke premature aging which is a mild form of cancer," he said. He added that, as a group, Californians look older than their East Coast counterparts, and UVBs from the sun were not solely responsible. UVAs from lamps also play a part in the aging process.

"I think getting a tan for a tan's sake is not a good idea," said Dr. John Epstein of the UC San Francisco Medical Center. "We know that UVAs are damaging but not to what extent."

Both Reeves and Epstein admitted that UVA salons are safer than natural sun.

Tanning then is a trade-off between the dark look of today and the parchment-like skin of 20 or 30 years from now.

By Christian Clanet

Regardless of scientific theories, the fact is that everyone wants a tan.

For those reluctant to zap, ads have appeared around town offering an alternative: a tan they can swallow.

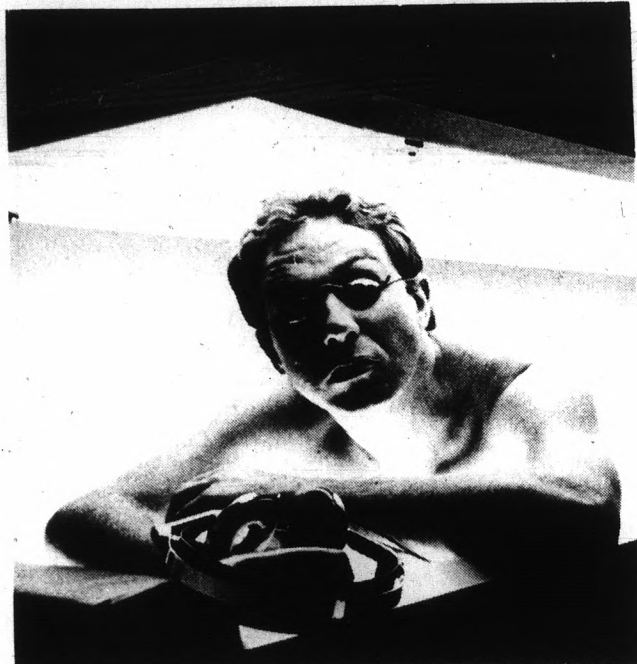
For a mere \$31.42, tan seekers can acquire a "healthy, outdoor look in about 10 days or less," according to the ad.

Conscientiously, I started to work at a tan from the inside out at the rate of four tablets a tan. Before swallowing the rust-colored tablets, I received a timid OK from my neighborhood druggist. For 10 days I took Canthaxanthin, which is classified as an organic color additive. It is a compound widely used in food coloring and complies with FDA regulations. Canthaxanthin belongs to the carotenes group.

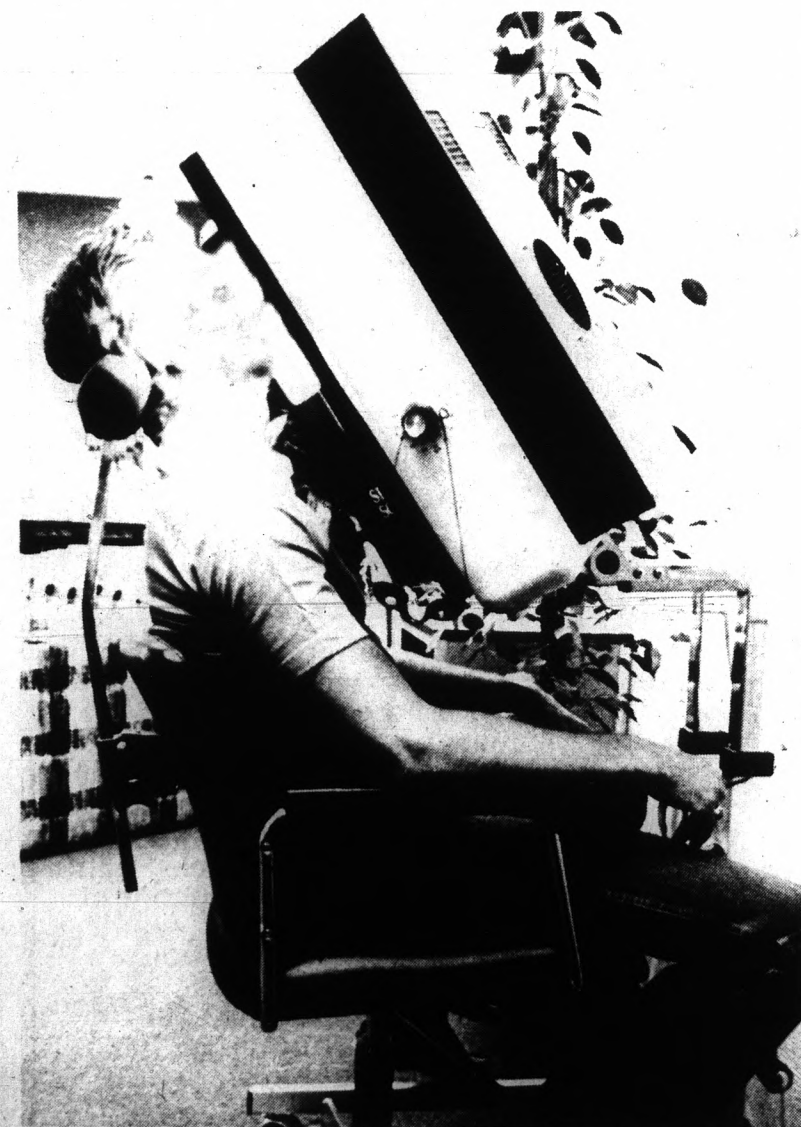
Most carotenes are substances used in the formation of vitamin A. Canthaxanthin, however, has no vitamin A-forming ability. Therefore, it cannot cause vitamin A toxicity. The pills caused no discomfort or side effects.

It would seem that these tablets are a considerably safer alternative to ultraviolet lamps and other methods of tanning.

There is only one drawback. They don't work.



"It's nice and warm, but it ain't Stinson Beach."



Getting a suntan at Tan Always, a local salon, isn't what it used to be.



Tanning with pills — a little hard to swallow.

## Bottled sunshine: no burn, no tan

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out the  
lemon



and  
salt



and  
get  
your  
body  
into  
Tecate.



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